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Khomeini Rebuffs Moderates And Reasserts Radical Policies

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini appeared to close the door Wednesday on recent Iranian initiatives to normalize ties with the West and the East, saying Western reaction in the Rushdie affair has proved that Iranians who advocated moderate policies have erred.

In several references to what he described as "liberals" during a speech broadcast on Tehran radio, the ayatollah strongly suggested such policies were doomed.

The address, monitored in Nicosia and relayed by the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, was made to senior religious leaders of the Friday prayer throughout Iran and to Islamic theologians.

An Iranian official who asked not to be identified said in an interview Wednesday night that the speech was "a most important development which sets things out for many years to come." He said it marked an end to what many in the West believed was a gradual Iranian abandonment of its "revolutionary principles."

Saudi Arabia's religious leader is expected to recommend that Mr. Rushdie be put on trial. Page 6

The ayatollah, the supreme religious authority in Iran, has twice ordered Moslems to take the life of the British author Salman Rushdie, saying his novel "The Satanic Verses," blasphemes Islam.

He described Mr. Rushdie, the Indian-born author at the center of a growing confrontation between Iran and the West, as a "foreign mercenary." He also said the European Community's support of Mr. Rushdie's right to publish the book and their opposition to the death sentence against him were "desperate attempts" to defeat Islam.

The ayatollah described those who defended Mr. Rushdie as "leaders of blasphemy" engaged in a conspiracy against Islam.

The 12 EC members announced on Monday that they were recalling their senior diplomats from Tehran to protest the death threat against Mr. Rushdie. They also said that high-level visits to Iran would cease and that economic and political cooperation would slow down. The United States supported the EC action Tuesday, and President George Bush criticized the death decree as "deeply offensive to the norms of civilized behavior," warning that Tehran would be "held accountable" for any violence against U.S. interests.

Sweden, Norway and Canada have also recalled their ambassadors from Tehran. Britain is withdrawing all its diplomats and has ordered Iranian envoys to leave Britain.

"When expressing our opinions and views we should not not act wrongly just to satisfy several soldout liberals," the ayatollah said Wednesday.

He said compromises on what he described as the firm principles of the Islamic republic of Iran could lead true followers of Islam to "feel the Islamic republic is retreating from its principal stands."

In the partial text of the speech made available by IRNA, Ayatollah Khomeini reiterated his call for the death of Mr. Rushdie, whom he accused of slandering Islam.

He asserted that Iran would succeed in the execution as it had succeeded in carrying out previous policies widely identified outside Iran as radical and revolutionary. He praised those policies, hinting

See IRAN, Page 6

Dusan Vranic/The Associated Press

UN Passes Out Food in Kabul

Carrying food distributed by a United Nations team, an Afghan woman wearing a bourka made her way outside a Kabul clinic on Wednesday. Elsewhere in the capital, a rocket attack by guerrillas killed one person, but the city was otherwise calm.

Reuters

Foreign Ministers Moshe Arens of Israel, left, and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union meeting the press Wednesday in Cairo.

New Thaw For Israel, Soviets

But Arens Rejects Shevardnaze Bid For Mideast Talks

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers met here Wednesday, and both reported readiness for a new dialogue despite profound differences over the Middle East peace agenda.

In three hours of talks, Israeli officials said, Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union urged the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens, to abandon objections to an international Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices as advocated by Moscow, many Arab countries and the PLO.

Syria and the Soviet Union plan to increase their political and military consultations. Page 2.

But Mr. Arens repeated Israel's insistence on direct peace talks arranged solely by the two superpowers. At the same time, he said that Israel and the Soviet Union were "building a foundation of understanding of each other's positions" after more than two decades of estrangement.

The Kremlin broke relations with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Shevardnadze said that the two countries were "beginning an active, creative work."

The meeting, held at the Nile-side residence of the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, was the most critical in the biggest Soviet initiative in the Middle East in years. But it appeared to bring the Arab-Israeli dispute no closer to negotiations.

Mr. Arens and Mr. Shevardnadze signaled wide differences on central issues including the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the nature of a forum for peace efforts and the terms for the re-establishment of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations.

But the Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers both indicated that the discussions, held shortly before separate talks between Mr. Shevardnadze and Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, represented a preliminary to closer contact.

"I cannot say we have come to a solution of all these problems," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "But it would be naive to expect that."

Mr. Arens said: "Israel and the Soviet Union had a long dry spell, 20 years in which we did not, or almost not, talk to each other. And now, when we meet, we find we have many things to talk about and not enough time."

Both men said that experts from their countries would meet soon to continue the emerging dialogue, which some Western diplomats believe could presage a reshaping of diplomatic forces in the region.

Western diplomats said that both sides wanted to avoid a breach over the Middle East peace issue. They said that Moscow had shown, through Mr. Shevardnadze's initiative, which began Friday, that it wanted to exert influence in the region, an area of U.S. diplomatic dominance, and needed a relationship with Israel to be able to do so.

Israel, for its part, wants to be able to enlist Soviet influence with Arab adversaries, notably Syria and the PLO, to promote the idea of direct Middle East negotiations similar to those that led to Israel's peace with Egypt a decade ago, according to Israeli officials.

"Without good will on the part of Israel," Mr. Shevardnadze said, "there can be no solution to the conflict and that is one aspect of the real situation." He added: "But equally, without the Soviet Union, there can be no peace process."

Mr. Shevardnadze visited Syria and Jordan before coming to Egypt. He is to leave for Baghdad on Thursday and complete his tour with a visit to Iran. His mission appears aimed at displaying support for the Arab and PLO demand for an international peace confer-

See SOVIET, Page 8

Bush, in Alaska, Notes Key Pacific Role

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — President George Bush Wednesday reasserted the determination of the United States to remain a Pacific power, declaring the the region was one "of great and growing importance in international affairs."

Embarking on his first trip overseas as president, Mr. Bush said that he planned to strengthen relationships with friends and allies during a five-day journey that will take him to Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul.

Mr. Bush discussed the trip during a refueling stop at Elmendorf Air Force Base, almost halfway on the 15-hour flight. Speaking to U.S. servicemen in a hangar, he said the trip had important symbolic and substantive components.

"Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific nation as it is an Atlantic one — and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs," Mr. Bush said.

"At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region."

Although residents of Alaska and Siberia are going through a warming of relations with increased cultural, diplomatic and scientific exchanges, Mr. Bush made no mention of the Soviet Union or the thaw.

But he did praise U.S. troops based in Alaska as the "forward edge of our national defense."

Before leaving Washington, senior officials had sought to lower expectations.

Briefing reporters, Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, said that "the substance will not be extensive," despite the fact that the new president will also conduct private talks with more than a dozen heads of state while in Tokyo.

"This trip is mainly an opportunity to have serious discussions at the outset of his Administration with such important Asian friends and allies and to reaffirm that the United States plans to play a strong and affirmative role as an Asian power," Mr. Scowcroft said.

Mr. Scowcroft said that the president will be carrying some "new initiatives" for his talks, but would not elaborate.

Mr. Bush, who left Washington in pre-dawn darkness, attempted to strike a positive note for his three-day stay in Tokyo that, in addition to the bilateral talks, will also include private meetings with Japan's new Emperor Akihito and its prime minister, Noboru Takeshita.

Providing written answers to questions submitted by the Kyodo News Service, the president minimized several potential disputes, including trade friction between the world's two largest economies, Japan's expenditure on defense, and Japanese investment in the United States, which amounted to about 13 percent of all foreign investment by the end of 1987.

The trip comes as the Bush Administration is still trying to fill several important cabinet positions, including secretary of defense, and is awaiting the results of policy assessments in such vital areas as East-West relations.

Asserting that the delay was not harming the Administration's efforts in achieving its foreign policy objectives, Mr. Scowcroft said that Mr. Bush "is not trying to make quick headlines."

U.S. Warns of Actions To Aid Phone Exports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has put South Korea, Japan, France, West Germany and Canada on notice that they could face U.S. trade sanctions unless they open their markets to more American telephone systems, switching gear and other telecommunications products.

Complying with tough new trade legislation, the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, submitted a report to Congress on Tuesday that, as expected, designated South Korea and the 12-nation European Community as having "priority" status for urgent talks.

An EC spokesman said in Brussels that the community was willing to discuss U.S. concerns over access to EC telecommunications markets but such talks should not replace multilateral trade negotiations, Reuters reported.

"We have said provisionally we are willing to start conversations, but these should not be a substitute for the multilateral process," the spokesman said.

Seoul reacted strongly, terming the U.S. action "particularly regretful" because of South Korea's "sincere efforts to resolve the issue through serious bilateral consultations." President George Bush will visit that capital on his trip to Asia this week.

Both South Korea and the community face U.S. retaliation within a year, but the law provides for extensions of up to two additional years should talks appear to be yielding results.

In unusually tough language, the United States warned other countries that if they did not put telecommmunications trade agreements or market-opening programs into effect, they, too, would face retaliation.

"Should we find that countries originally omitted from our priority list as a result of concrete market-liberalization programs had failed to implement these programs in the manner anticipated, we would not hesitate to identify them as 'priority,'" the U.S. trade report said.

Allen R. Frischkorn, president of the Telecommmunications Industry

See TRADE, Page 15

Kiosk

Price Report Hurts Stocks

NEW YORK (UPI) — Stocks closed sharply lower Wednesday as investors took a dim view of a sharper-than-expected rise in January consumer prices, which the head of the U.S. central bank called "disturbing."

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 42.50 points, to 2,283.93, falling on the government report of a 0.6 percent rise in consumer prices.

Details on Pages 10 and 11

AFP

Democrats say an FBI report on John G. Tower, the defense secretary-designate, doesn't end doubts about his fitness. Page 2.

Business/Finance

U.S. consumer prices in January took their biggest monthly jump in two years. Page 11.

Password Page 9.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
Down 42.50	DM	1.8345
	Pound	1.748
	Yen	126.40
	FF	6.2555

Italian TV's New Wave

Fantasy Fare Giving Way to 'Verità' (But a Heroin Addict Shooting Up...?)

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

ROME — The picture was not pretty. A young man pulled up the right sleeve of his cardigan to reveal an arm riddled with scars and bloated veins; then, before the eyes of about six million television viewers, he slowly injected himself with heroin.

As the 26-year-old drug addict, identified only as Claudio B., slid toward oblivion against the disconcerting strains of the folksinger Joan Baez, the shock waves were already rolling in.

Hundreds of calls swamped the switchboard at Canale 5, the independent broadcaster, to offer their views. The next day's newspapers debated "those 20 minutes of violence." Judicial authorities opened an investigation. The Vatican weighed in.

The principal question: Was the television sequence pure sensationalism to lure viewers, as its critics contend, or was it a powerful deterrent to drug abuse, as its creators maintain?

The jury is still out, but the drama of the young junkie was only the latest example of a new passion for televisione verità in a country that to many observers seemed addicted to fantasy, at least on television.

Increasingly popular are television shows ranging from dramatized courtroom cases to confessionals with masked guests to a live game show that plucks participants from the piazzas of small towns.

And although the ratings are climbing, so is the temperature of the debate.

At least three shows of the new genre have come under judicial investigation: one for interviewing an animal-rights activist wanted by the police, another for anonymous telephoned testimony about a key figure in Italy's biggest banking scandal and a third for allowing a boy kidnapped by mobsters to talk about his ordeal. In the last case, a judge felt that the youngster's welfare was compromised.

But none of the programs has touched quite as sensitive a nerve as the spectacle of Claudio B. shooting up last week on television at the close of his wrenching life story.

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano called the broadcast "a grave offense to human dignity."

A media expert, Massimo Buscema, said that the lilting Baez tones in the background conveyed a pleasurable message that might actually invite experimentation by impressionable youngsters. The head of the competing state-run

See TV, Page 8

Hirohito's Funeral: Gateway to the Past

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The funeral Friday of Emperor Hirohito will provide a dramatic display of the crosscurrents at work in modern Japan.

Under what appears to be pressure from party conservatives and cultural ideologues, the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is risking domestic and international criticism by virtually ignoring prohibitions in the postwar constitution against mixing state ceremonies with those of the Shinto religion, which was elevated into an official creed in the years before World War II.

"The authorities have been waiting for a chance to resurrect traditional Japanese culture as a kind of bulwark" against the outside world, according to Teruhisa Horio, dean of education at Tokyo University.

"This is a perfect opportunity to raise it, and there's no more resonant symbol than the *torii*," he said, referring to the gate, to be used during Friday's ceremony, that always stands before a shinto shrine, dividing the sacred precints from the secular.

As some officials have acknowledged in recent days, the eight secular and Shinto ceremonies to take place Friday are so closely intertwined that those at the funeral will find it difficult to attend one without attending the other.

The 13 hours of religious and

See FUNERAL, Page 8

Kimimasa Mayama/Reuters

A Japanese security guard and his dog keeping a watchful eye on the tarmac as dignitaries arrived Wednesday at Tokyo's Hanada Airport for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Friday. Page 2.

In Moscow, Hymns of Praise for Life Before Lenin

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Three church choirs lofted sonorous a cappella hymns to the rafters of the Wings of the Soviets hockey arena, transformed for the evening into an incongruous cathedral.

A prelate of the Russian Orthodox Church intoned an ancient prayer from the state-owned rostrum, as old women and fervent, bearded young men crossed themselves and whispered the words.

Russian writers took the microphone to bemoan the Sovietization of Russian history and the loss of old Russian culture, monuments and values.

The event last week was billed as a concert, but it was, in fact, an officially sanctioned Russian revival meeting, where more than 3,000 people celebrated God and prerevolutionary Russia under Lenin's roof.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev's program of *perestroika*, or economic renewal, was mentioned in passing, but the most enthusiastic applause came when a young Russian writer, Konstantin Kovalev, lamenting the neglect of traditional Russian music, named the song that served as the Russian national anthem before the Communists came to power in 1917: "God Save the Czar."

The gathering, held by the Independent Russian Cultural Fund and the Orthodox Church, was the state's latest effort to cater to a vast and problematic constituency: Russian nationalists or, as they prefer, Russian patriots.

Such meetings at the ice hockey arena over the last few weeks have drawn ever larger throngs of Russians craving a reaffirmation of their own culture.

The meetings have also sent a faint shudder of alarm through Moscow's liberal intellectuals, who fear that Russian nostalgia is fertile ground for a campaign of intolerance.

At one such gathering last month, sponsored by three magazines that cater to Russian nationalists, the speeches included crowd-pleasing hints of anti-Semitism.

Vyacheslev Gorbachev — a deputy editor of the magazine Molodaya Gvardia, and no relation to the Soviet leader — roused the crowd that night by reciting statistics about the number of Jews in the Academy of Sciences, the number of Jews in the Writers' Union, the number of Jews receiving higher education.

Some members of the audience held up a placard denouncing "cosmopolitanism," the code word that Stalin used to suggest that the Jews were rootless and thus disloyal.

"I had a queer feeling, as if I had seen this somewhere before — people intoxicated by their own shouts," the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko wrote in the weekly Moscow News after attending that rally. "I remembered the gathering on Hitler's birthday a few years ago on Pushkin Square, the surge of teenagers following a herd instinct."

There was nothing so ominous in the ice hockey arena last week, although outside the sports complex one man gathered signatures on a petition demanding that Moscow not restore diplomatic relations with Israel, and another bore a sign denouncing, without further explanation, "the crimes of Israelite spies."

The pronouncements from the stage were tame, perhaps because the sponsors did not want to embarrass the speaker of honor, Metropolitan Yuvenali, a member of the ruling synod of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The spectacle of a ranking churchman blessing the crowd in a hockey arena was, for most spectators, sensation enough.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, the state has set out to win over at least some of the Russian

See CZAR, Page 8

7 Dissident Leaders Are Sentenced in Prague Crackdown

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — A court here on Wednesday sentenced seven leaders of the political opposition in what their followers described as the worst crackdown against dissent in a decade.

The verdicts came one day after another court convicted the playwright Vaclav Havel, a leading opposition spirit, of incitement and obstructing the police, sentencing him to nine months in prison.

At the same time, the government appeared to keep up its drive to proscribe the opposition. In Ostrava, Tomas Hradilek, also a Charter 77 spokesman, was detained by police early Wednesday and interrogated through much of the day about letters he wrote to government leaders protesting police violence to quell demonstrations; the letters were broadcast by foreign radio stations that beamed their programs to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Hradilek was later released.

The Reverend Vaclav Maly, a Roman Catholic priest, called the actions "a clear effort by the authorities to destroy the work of Charter 77."

On Wednesday, Ota Vevelka was sentenced to one year in jail and Jana Petrova to nine months for their parts in a banned demonstration. The five others received suspended sentences of two to six months.

The trial of the seven, including the charter activist Alexander Vondra, which began Tuesday, centers on charges of incitement and hooliganism stemming from six days of street protests last month when the police acted to disrupt commemorations of the death of a student 20 years ago who burned himself to death to protest the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and four of its allies.

An eighth defendant, Dana Nemcova, a charter spokeswoman, was hospitalized with a back ailment and could not stand trial.

The police action to quell the January protests began only hours after Czechoslovakia became one of 35 nations agreeing to a human rights accord of the Helsinki Review Conference in Vienna.

Ms. Petrova is one of the leaders of a group that emerged here in recent months called the Independent Peace Initiative, whose goals are shorter terms for military service and alternate service for youths who refuse to bear arms.

Jiri Dienstvier, a charter organizer who served jail terms for his opposition activity, described the trial that was to end Wednesday as a blow against the young generation of leaders — Ms. Petrova is 22 — many of whom were born after the Soviet invasion. He said it was the harshest blow to the embattled opposition in this severely restricted society since the arrest 10 years ago of principal leaders, including Mr. Havel.

■ Sentencing Deplored

The State Department expressed deep regret Wednesday over the sentencing of Mr. Havel, calling it "bitter testimony" to the lack of human rights in Czechoslovakia, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said the administration had strongly urged the Czechoslovak government last week to drop the charges against Mr. Havel and to enter into a dialogue with dissident groups. "Mr. Havel's trial and his nine-month sentence are bitter testimony to the lack of respect for fundamental human rights in Czechoslovakia," Mr. Redman said.

France and Britain also joined the growing protest over Mr. Havel's sentence. President François Mitterrand, in a message to President Gustav Husak, expressed his concern and "his wish to have the judicial decision reversed," the French Foreign Ministry said. Britain was urgently seeking an explanation from Prague.

Jean-Claude Delmas/Reuters

Shamir Courts the Friend of His Enemy

World War II veterans greeted the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, Wednesday at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Mr. Shamir, on a four-day visit to a country that is one of the Palestine Liberation Organization's best friends in Europe, was told by President François Mitterrand to "take into account the reality such as it exists today" in the Middle East, French officials reported.

In Tokyo, Putting Out Diplomatic Firestorms

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Tokyo was transformed into a maze of vacant streets, a blur of precisely timed motorcades and an endless series of diplomatic meetings as world leaders began to arrive for Japan's first imperial funeral since 1927.

As they congregated, Japanese officials scrambled to calm a new controversy over the wartime past symbolized by Emperor Hirohito, whose death last month brought Japan's 62-year-long Showa era to an end.

The focus this time was a somewhat vague statement in the Diet by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita that World War II was a "sad event" but that "it is the task of historians, in later ages, to form a conclusion over whether or not it was a war of aggression."

Mr. Takeshita's comments, made in response to a question last weekend, prompted outcries of editorial protest in China and street protests in Korea. A column Wednesday in the official English-language China Daily said that "there are still some Japanese who are nostalgic for their vanished glories." An editorial in Dong-A Ilbo, the largest daily in Seoul, said Mr. Takeshita's comments reflected "residues of a 'holy war mentality' that have yet to be washed away."

While Mr. Takeshita said nothing that other Japanese officials have not said before, the timing of his comments caused Japanese diplomats to cringe. The government is hoping the funeral will project an image of a modern economic superpower, confident enough in its democratic institutions that its emperor can be hailed simply as a symbol of the Japanese people.

As the government sought to explain Mr. Takeshita's comments to officials at several foreign embassies, the police grew increasingly nervous as they examined two crudely made mortars found Tuesday about a half-mile from the main approach to Narita Airport.

The mortars, loaded with nonexplosive shells and triggered by timing devices, apparently failed to fire. Police said they suspected some local radical groups that for several years have waged a small-scale guerrilla action against the expansion of the airport.

Both the incident and the threat underscored Tokyo's enormous nervousness about security as 55 heads of state, 14 royal families, 11 prime ministers, 19 deputy heads of state, 43 cabinet ministers, and untold numbers of ambassadors, aides and journalists are to pour into the city.

They are arriving in a Tokyo that has suddenly been liberated from its daily plague: the nonstop traffic jam.

Talks have already begun. Mr. Takeshita met with Anatoli I. Lukyanov, the Soviet vice president, on Wednesday in a session that made little headway on the question of the northern islands. Japan claims the islands, which the Soviets have held since the end of World War II.

Later Mr. Takeshita saw Mauno Koivisto, the president of Finland, and President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire.

While Mr. Takeshita talked politics, Emperor Akihito and Princess Michiko greeted delegations of presidents and diplomats at 15-minute intervals at the sprawling Akasaka Palace, the usual home of Japan's crown prince. Among those who came Wednesday were Presidents Chaim Herzog of Israel and Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany, as well as President Fred Timakata of Vanuatu and Bruno F. Straub of Hungary.

Foreign Ministry officials say that few of the talks, except with President George Bush, will be substantive.

PLO Aide Asks for Talks

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A senior Palestine Liberation Organization official pleaded on Wednesday for direct and immediate talks between his group and Israel to bring about a two-state solution to the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians at a symposium here on Mideast peace.

The videotaped speech by Salah Khalaf, the PLO's deputy chairman, marked the first time a PLO leader had directly addressed the Israeli public since the organization began its diplomatic offensive last fall. And it apparently marked a change in previous PLO insistence that it would only meet with Israeli leaders at an international conference on Middle East peace.

Speakers at the symposium, organized by the International Center for Peace in the Middle East, also included two senior Soviet representatives and one of the PLO's leading supporters in the occupied territories, the recently freed Palestinian activist Feisal Husseini. It was the first time that Soviet spokesmen have participated in a public meeting on peace in Israel.

Few of the statements by either the Palestinians or the Soviets broke new ground. But their appearance and speeches here at an Israeli symposium, combined with the meeting of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, with his Israeli counterpart, Moshe Arens, in Cairo underscored the determination of Moscow and the PLO to press ahead with their diplomacy despite the go-slow inclinations of both the new Bush administration and the Israeli government.

Israeli's Death Ruled Accident

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A police investigation has concluded that a Jewish settler killed in a car fire in the West Bank two weeks ago was not the victim of a firebomb attack, Israel's police commissioner said.

At the time, settlers, the army, the police and the Israeli press attributed the death of the settler, Albert Jerasi, to Palestinian attackers.

But after an investigation, the police commissioner, David Kraus, decided Tuesday night that "the fire was caused as a result of a gas leak within the driver's cabin from a pipe that passed through it."

Reports Say Soviet-Syria Visits to Rise

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syria and the Soviet Union will increase political and military consultations to head off a possible split as Moscow increases its diplomatic efforts in the Middle East, according to Arab diplomats.

They say that the two sides have agreed to more visits by senior officials.

The decision came after a visit to Damascus last weekend by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, that included a six-hour session with President Hafez Assad.

The diplomats said that Mr. Shevardnadze began his 11-day tour of the Middle East in Damascus, the Syrian capital, to underline the importance that Moscow attaches to strong relations with Syria, its main ally in the region.

But Syria has been wary of what it sees as efforts by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to compromise with the West.

A Beirut newspaper with close links with Syria, As Safir, reported Tuesday that Mr. Assad told Mr. Shevardnadze that the restructuring policy of Mr. Gorbachev could be interpreted in the West as a sign of weakness.

While in Damascus, Mr. Shevardnadze made no mention of his projected meeting with the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens. The two met in Cairo on Wednesday.

As the Soviet envoy left Syria for Jordan and Egypt, the Syrian government newspaper, Tichrin, called Israel "the only party blocking peace in the Middle East." The newspaper referred to the rejection by Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, of a United Nations-sponsored conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A Syrian-Soviet communiqué on the talks said that Syria favored such a conference. But the statement added that a peace settlement must include Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied during the 1967 Middle East war and recognition by Israel of Palestinian national rights.

Mr. Shevardnadze made note of the desire of Syria to recover the Golan Heights, annexed by Israel in 1967.

The Arab diplomats and As Safir said that the Soviet defense minister, General Dmitri T. Yazov, would visit Damascus next month, and that the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, would travel to Moscow in two months.

Police Discover Tunnel Under Prison in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — Police divers discovered a tunnel under a prison block on Rome's outskirts that is to house leftist terrorist suspects soon, the police reported Wednesday.

They said the tunnel was more than six meters (20 feet) long and ended about 20 meters short of an outside wall of Rebibbia Prison.

ANNOUNCING

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It will appear in the Business Day section of The New York Times in June, 1989

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France/Evelyn Lechene, Paris, (33-1) 4500 6608.
Greece/Symeon Tsomokos, Athens, (30-1) 363-6407.
Italy/Daniele Biei, Milan, (39-2) 890-0318.
Portugal/Roberto Firth Alves, Lisbon, (35-1) 887-844.
Spain/Alfredo Umlauff, Madrid, (34-1) 455-2891.
United Kingdom, Ireland/Tony Beeston, London, (44-1) 834 5566.
West Germany/Just-Andreas Rogge, Dusseldorf, (49-211) 573026.

The New York Times

WORLD BRIEFS

Key Democrats Say Report on Tower Is No 'Clean Bill' on Fitness to Serve

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush's nomination of John G. Tower to become defense secretary ran into new difficulty Wednesday when two Democratic senators said the latest FBI background report does not end questions about Mr. Tower's drinking habits. Republicans urged a speedy vote on the nominee.

"It is not the clean bill of health that one would have us believe," Senator J. James Exon, a Nebraska Democrat, said. "If he hadn't touched anything but a couple of glasses of wine at dinner since 1982 I wouldn't be concerned. There are parts of the report that indicate that several people don't think that's the case."

Senator Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat, also took issue with statements by anonymous White House officials in published reports in recent days as saying the report found Mr. Tower had a drinking problem in the 1970s but no longer does. "That is not an accurate description of that file," said Mr. Levin.

The two Democrats are members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which scheduled a closed-door meeting Wednesday to discuss the latest FBI report. The panel had tentatively been expected to vote on the nomination Thursday. Senator John W. Warner, a Virginia Republican, the committee's senior Republican, said he hoped that would still be the case.

Bush Aide Is Silent on Budget Details

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House budget director, Richard G. Darman, refused Wednesday to reveal the policies of President George Bush on a wide range of domestic programs despite accusations by Democrats that he was playing games when the deficit must be cut.

Defending the administration's blueprint for fiscal 1990 before the House Budget Committee, Mr. Darman repeatedly declined to say what spending levels Mr. Bush wanted for such programs as care for pregnant women in need, veterans' education, mass transit or job training.

When Representative Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, demanded specifics of the $1.16 trillion budget proposal, Mr. Darman replied: "President Bush's position is that he wants to negotiate the answer to that, and you don't like that apparently."

Gorbachev Gives Warning in Ukraine

MOSCOW (WP) — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, visiting the industrial heartland of the Ukraine, hinted Wednesday that he would not stand for much political dissent in the country's second-largest republic.

Speaking to a group of miners, Mr. Gorbachev said: "You can only imagine what would happen if there were disorder in the Ukraine. Fifty-one million people live here. The whole fabric of the Soviet Union would be amiss and *perestroika* would fail."

Especially in recent years, when the policy of *glasnost*, or openness, has loosened restrictions on political activity, Ukrainian activists have slowly built a movement demanding greater economic and cultural sovereignty. But under the republic's party chief, Vladimir V. Scherbitsky, the Ukraine has not allowed activists nearly as much freedom as has been granted to their counterparts in the much smaller Baltic republics.

De Mita Loses Top Party Post in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita lost the leadership of the Christian Democrats on Wednesday in an election that severely undermined his power and made the coalition government's future look shaky.

At the end of a five-day convention of Italy's biggest party, Mr. De Mita was toppled by Arnaldo Forlani, a former prime minister who held the leadership 16 years ago. Mr. De Mita had strongly opposed Mr. Forlani, and his election was a major blow to the prime minister's prestige, raising doubts about how long the government can last. Mr. Forlani, 63, took an overwhelming 84 percent of delegate votes.

Mr. De Mita had been head of the party for seven years and prime minister for 10 months, but in the multiparty Italian system the leadership of the Christian Democrats is considered more powerful than heading the government.

17 Feared Dead on Ship Off Scotland

LONDON (NYT) — All 17 seamen on a Panamanian-registered freighter were believed dead on Wednesday after the ship sank in an Atlantic storm off the coast of Scotland.

The 2,600-ton Secil Angola was battered by winds of 60 miles an hour (100 kilometers an hour) and 20-foot (six-meter) waves before it sank about 350 miles west of the Scottish island of Islay. All of the crew members were reportedly South Korean.

A Norwegian fishing vessel had recovered four bodies and another was recovered by a British military helicopter. "There is no hope for anybody now," a Royal Air Force spokesman said. The freighter, which Reuters reported was owned by Yano Kaisai Co. Ltd. of Ochi, Japan, was carrying salt from Spain to Iceland when the captain reported that its engine room was flooded and water had entered two holds.

For the Record

Hungary will drop the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7, as a public holiday, and instead make March 15, the anniversary of the first but unsuccessful uprising against Austrian rule in 1848, a public holiday, a spokesman said Wednesday. *(AP)*

Soviet arms production has been cut 19.5 percent this year, and about 300 weapons factories have been switched to producing consumer goods, a senior Soviet official said in Düsseldorf on Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bonn Plans New Visa Requirements

BONN (AP) — The West German government plans to introduce a visa requirement for citizens of Yugoslavia and 14 other countries, including South Africa, officials said Wednesday.

The visa requirements for Yugoslavs traveling to West Germany are intended to stem a sudden influx of asylum seekers from that country, officials said. By requiring visas for nationals of the other 14 countries, West Germany will bring its policy into line with the rest of the 12-nation European Community.

In addition to Yugoslavia, the 14 other countries named by the Interior Ministry were South Africa, Namibia, Barbados, Burma, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Indonesia, Cameroon, Congo, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the Central African Republic. At the same time, Turkish citizens traveling to one of the EC countries, Canada or the United States will not be allowed to transit through West Germany without a visa. The new requirements could become law in May at the earliest.

WEATHER

	HIGH		LOW	
EUROPE	C	F	C	F
Alicante	16	61	9	48
Amsterdam	9	48	2	36
Athens	16	61	9	48
Barcelona	15	59	9	48
Belgrade	7	45	4	39
Berlin	8	46	-1	30
Brussels	10	50	3	37
Budapest	9	48	2	36
Copenhagen	3	37	0	32
Costa Del Sol	—	—	—	—
Dublin	8	46	4	39
Edinburgh	6	43	3	37
Florence	17	63	10	50
Frankfurt	9	48	-1	30
Geneva	12	54	7	45
Helsinki	4	39	-7	19
Las Palmas	23	73	15	59
Lisbon	16	61	9	48
London	11	52	5	41
Luxembourg	5	41	2	36
Madrid	15	59	3	37
Milan	12	54	3	37
Moscow	2	36	-1	30
Munich	11	52	2	36
Nice	14	57	9	48
Oslo	4	39	-3	27
Paris	8	46	4	39
Prague	6	43	0	32
Reykjavik	2	36	-2	28
Rome	16	61	7	45
Stockholm	5	41	-1	30
Strasbourg	7	45	1	34
Venice	13	55	6	43
Vienna	8	46	0	32
Warsaw	6	43	0	32
Zurich	7	45	4	39
MIDDLE EAST				
Ankara	3	37	-2	28
Cairo	17	63	7	45
Beirut	12	54	4	39
Jerusalem	14	57	4	39
Tel Aviv	20	68	9	48
OCEANIA				
Auckland	22	72	20	68
Sydney	25	77	15	59

	HIGH		LOW	
ASIA	C	F	C	F
Bangkok	33	91	25	77
Beijing	12	54	-2	28
Hong Kong	19	66	15	59
Manila	31	88	24	75
New Delhi	23	73	9	48
Seoul	4	39	-3	27
Shanghai	6	43	1	34
Singapore	31	88	24	75
Taipei	21	70	14	57
Tokyo	9	48	4	39
AFRICA				
Algiers	19	66	6	43
Cape Town	26	79	16	61
Casablanca	16	61	9	48
Harare	29	84	16	61
Lagos	32	90	24	75
Nairobi	27	81	12	54
Tunis	22	72	7	45
LATIN AMERICA				
Buenos Aires	31	88	17	63
Lima	27	81	19	66
Mexico City	26	79	11	52
Rio de Janeiro	37	99	27	81
NORTH AMERICA				
Anchorage	-2	28	-13	9
Atlanta	20	68	8	46
Boston	9	48	-1	30
Chicago	10	50	-1	30
Denver	17	63	-2	28
Detroit	7	45	-5	23
Honolulu	29	84	22	72
Houston	23	73	11	52
Los Angeles	20	68	11	52
Miami	27	81	17	63
Minneapolis	2	36	-15	5
Montreal	3	37	-15	5
New York	11	52	3	37
Phoenix	29	84	15	59
San Francisco	16	61	9	48
Seattle	11	52	4	39
Toronto	5	41	-1	30
Washington	16	61	7	45

cl-cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; sl-sleet.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rain. FRANKFURT: Rain, Temp. 8 — 3 (46 — 37). MADRID: Overcast, Temp. 15 — 3 (59 — 37). NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 8 — 1 (52 — 33). PARIS: Showers, Temp. 10 — 3 (50 — 37). ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 19 — 7 (59 — 45). TEL AVIV: Showers, Temp. 21 — 9 (70 — 48). BANGKOK: Foggy, Temp. 35 — 23 (95 — 73). MANILA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 31 — 23 (77 — 91). ZURICH: Rain, Temp. 8 — 4 (46 — 39). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 34 — 23 (93 — 73). HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp. 19 — 15 (66 — 59). SEOUL: Foggy, Temp. 4 — 1 (39 — 34). TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 11 — 4 (52 — 39).

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In North's Trial, Stark Contrasts

Was the Pivotal Iran-Contra Figure The Architect or Policy Mechanic?

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After more than 11 months of delays and pretrial maneuvering, Oliver L. North has finally gone on trial, accused of a dozen crimes stemming from his role in diverting profits from the secret sale of arms to Iran to U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels.

The trial of the former staff member of the National Security Council, which began Tuesday, is the first to result from the Iran-contra affair, and in opening statements the prosecution and defense offered starkly different views of Mr. North's activities in support of the rebels, or contras, fighting the government in Nicaragua.

John W. Keker, the associate independent prosecutor, portrayed Mr. North as a zealous architect of the Reagan administration's contra policy who lied repeatedly to conceal the government's assistance to the rebels at a time when that aid was prohibited.

Mr. Keker said: "The evidence will show that when the time came for Oliver North to tell the truth, he lied. When the time came for Oliver North to come clean he shredded, he erased, he altered. When the time came for Oliver North to let the light shine in, he covered up."

But Brendan Sullivan, Mr. North's chief defense lawyer, described his client as a mid-level policy mechanic who acted out of patriotic ideals and whose actions to preserve secrets about the contras and other activities were taken under orders from the highest officials in the government.

Mr. Sullivan said, "You should know early on that the defense says to you, absolutely not guilty on all charges."

Referring to Mr. North, he added: "He was doing his job as he understood it. He was doing his duty as he understood it, and that if he did otherwise there could be death resulting to people that he worked with, and dangers resulting to the United States."

Throughout more than four hours of opening statements, Mr. North, in a dark blue suit, sat rigidly at the defense table, taking notes or listening attentively.

Near the conclusion of Mr. Sullivan's argument in his behalf, the former Marine lieutenant colonel appeared to be near tears.

The proceeding Tuesday attracted crowds that formed long lines in the hallway outside the courtroom.

Only 15 spectators were admitted, with the remaining 100 seats going to lawyers, government security personnel and reporters.

Four representatives of intelligence agencies were present Tuesday to monitor the classified information presented in the trial.

Mr. North faces 12 charges of wrongdoing that stem from his efforts to assist the contras and to use the proceeds of the secret sales of U.S. arms to Iran to aid the rebels.

In several charges, Mr. North is accused of concealing his activities on behalf of the contras from Congress and from investigators from the attorney general's office.

He is also accused of shredding government documents, conspiring to transmit financial aid to the contras through a tax-exempt foundation, and illegally accepting $4,300 in traveler's checks and a $13,800 security system for his home.

The trial was once thought likely to open a rich new vein of information about the Iran-contra affair. But the case has been reduced in scope after the government dropped several important conspiracy charges against Mr. North.

Revelations are also considered less likely because of agreements that limit the amount of classified material that can be introduced.

There were few indications in the opening remarks of the exact nature of the the classified information that government lawyers fought over vigorously in an effort to prevent secrets from being released in the course of the trial.

The opening statements suggested that the trial will be a searching look into one of the Reagan administration's greatest policy embarrassments.

Mr. Keker took the jurors on a journey through the years of Mr. North's efforts to aid the contras and to conceal his activities.

Mr. Sullivan, using a large map of the world, delivered a detailed description of the geopolitical climate in which Mr. North operated. He argued that Mr. North was acting under orders from superiors to keep material secret form Congress, which he said was perceived to "leak like a sieve."

Ceuta Arrests 10 for Drugs

Reuters

CEUTA — The Spanish police say it has broken up a drug-smuggling ring in Spain's north African enclave of Ceuta. Six Italians were arrested aboard a boat in Spanish waters on Tuesday, the police said, and two Italians and two Spaniards were detained in Ceuta itself. Six tons of hashish were seized.

'Not a Hunt, a Harvest' as Buffalos Stray From Yellowstone

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

GARDINER, Montana — At dawn, the buffalo moving north along the Yellowstone River are covered with fresh snow, their enormous heads wearing crowns of white.

In the subzero cold, they exhale steam through their fist-sized nostrils.

Using radios and field glasses, shooters track the animals — strays from Yellowstone National Park — as they move above the half-frozen river. Trucks race up a road, moving closer. Game wardens order the shooters out of their cars and give them permission to fire.

"Let's face it, this is not a hunt, it's a harvest," said Dan Tyers, wildlife biologist with the Gallatin National Forest, which borders the park on the north.

For example: From 25 feet away, Bill Dede drops a female with a single rifle shot to the head. The creature stumbles a few feet, then collapses, blood spilling into the snow. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime thrill," Mr. Dede said, looking over his kill.

So it goes in the largest killing of buffalo in America since the 19th century, when indiscriminate slaughter reduced a population of millions to a handful of survivors inside Yellowstone park. To Americans going west, the herds had seemed endless.

Last year, only 39 bison were killed in Montana. This year, 422 have been shot to death, and wildlife experts say up to 650 — or nearly one-fourth of all the bison that live inside Yellowstone — could be killed by mid-March.

The permission to kill has stirred frontier enthusiasm, but even the shooters acknowledge it is not exactly sporting. The shooters pursue the creatures in four-wheel-drive trucks and blast away at short range: the kill rate is 100 percent. Many wildlife protection advocates have expressed outrage.

There are few sights in America to rival a 2,000-pound wild animal sprinting through knee-deep powder snow in a narrow canyon in the Rocky Mountains.

This year, more buffalo are running free outside the borders of their home in Yellowstone than at any time since the 19th century, and every one is marked for death.

Drought and fires have destroyed much of the bison's winter foraging ground in Yellowstone, where the herd reached a record size of some 2,700 before the start of the killing.

In search of food, hundreds of buffalo have left park boundaries to follow the Yellowstone River north onto private property and Forest Service Land.

Under a Montana law designed to protect the cattle industry, any buffalo that crosses the park borders onto state property is to be shot. Livestock owners fear that bison will infect their cows with brucellosis, a disease that causes females to abort their calves.

However some biologists dispute whether bison infect cattle.

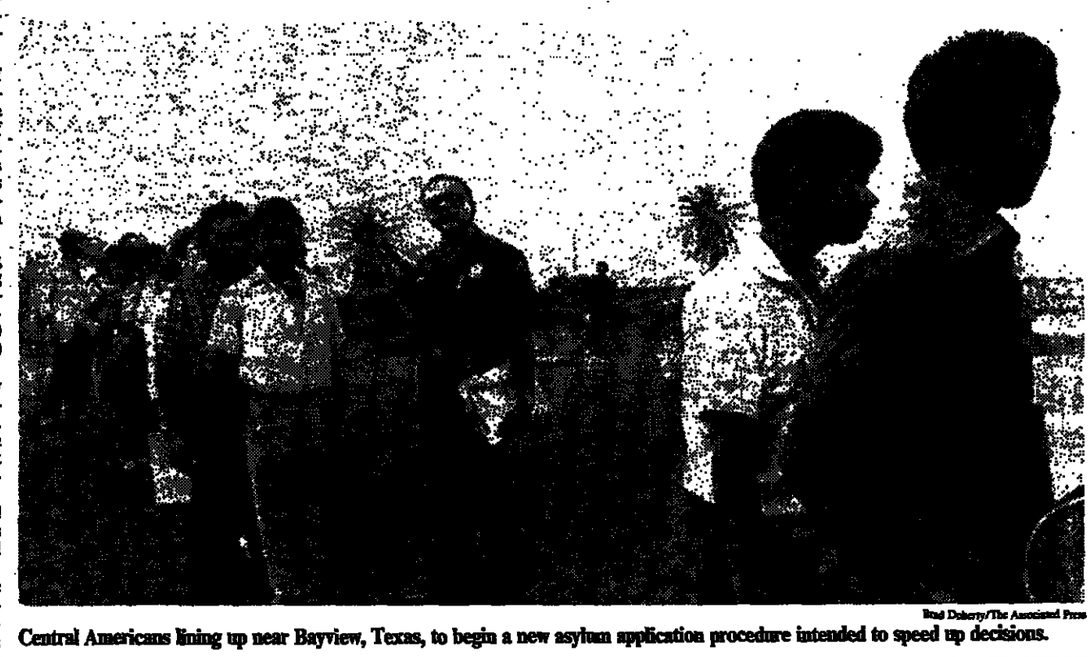
Studies are under way which could reshape the debate over what to do with the growing herds of Rocky Mountain buffalo — bison is the scientifically correct term — once the symbol of the American West.

Game wardens used to do all the shooting of border-crossers. A 1985 change in Montana law allowed private shooters to kill buffalo if supervised by wildlife officials.

They are selected from a pool of persons who put their name on a list in the fall. If chosen, they pay $200 for the license.

Once called, each shooter gets one chance. But, as Montana game officials point out, no one goes home empty-handed. The shooters keep the meat.

Unless the National Park Service — which has a hands-off, all-natural management plan for these buffalo — reduces the herd through population control, or increases the winter feeding range by land acquisition, the killing harvests will continue, wildlife biologists said.



Brad Doherty/The Associated Press

Central Americans lining up near Bayview, Texas, to begin a new asylum application procedure intended to speed up decisions.

Crackdown on Refugees Starts Slowly in Texas

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

BAYVIEW, Texas — Although U.S. officials have announced that aliens filing invalid asylum claims now will be subject to detention and deportation after a quick initial review of their cases, the crackdown effort has begun slowly.

The policy aims at discouraging Central American immigrants by issuing quick judgments on their claims for asylum and then immediately detaining those who are rejected.

On Tuesday, the first day of the new policy, officials working in makeshift facilities were able to process only a handful of the aliens seeking political asylum.

Workmen were still installing equipment in two trailers when State Department and immigration officials began work.

About 250 people appeared at the gates of the center. Few appeared to know anything of the government's new attitude toward them.

"When I informed them of the changed procedures," said Linda Yanez, an immigration lawyer, "they seemed surprised and quite a few of them just walked away."

By early evening only 13 applicants had a verdict. All were rejected and put in detention.

Federal officials said that by working into the night they hoped to start processing about 260 more applications.

The immigration commissioner, Alan C. Nelson, in announcing the policy Monday, said it was the only way to deter thousands of Central Americans, who are fleeing poverty, from seeking asylum in the United States.

Immigration law reserves asylum for those who can prove they have "a well-founded fear of persecution."

In recent weeks a daily average of about 400 people filed asylum applications in Bayview.

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U.S. Supreme Court Limits Child Abuse Suits

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that public officials may not be sued when their alleged gross negligence permits a child to be abused by a parent.

By a 6-3 vote, the justices said a state did not have a constitutional duty to protect people, including abused children, who are not in the state's custody.

The chief justice of the United States, William H. Rehnquist, writing for the majority, said that as a general matter "We conclude that a state's failure to protect an individual against private violence simply does not constitute a violation of the due process clause" of the Constitution.

The court rejected an appeal on behalf of a Wisconsin boy, Joshua DeShaney, who since the age of 4 has been seriously and permanently brain-damaged from beatings by his father, Randy DeShaney.

In an emotional dissent, Justice Harry A. Blackmun exclaimed, "Poor Joshua! It is a sad commentary upon American life and constitutional principles" that this child now is assigned "to live out the remainder of his life profoundly retarded" and without an opportunity to sue the state.

Social workers were accused of violating Joshua's constitutional rights by failing to come to his rescue after they had repeated evidence he was being beaten.

A suit in Joshua's behalf was filed against the Department of Social Services in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and two of its employees.

The boy first came to the attention of the welfare agency when he was brought to a hospital in 1983 with cuts and bruises.

Officials suspected he was being abused by adults and a social worker was assigned to the case.

But Joshua was returned to the custody of his father with a recommendation that the father's girlfriend move out of the house because he had hinted she might be abusing the boy.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Rushdie: The Tide Turns

Finally, the tide has turned in the fearful Salman Rushdie affair. It started out plenty ugly when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini put a price on the head of Mr. Rushdie, the author. The initial response to this vengeful lawlessness added the stench of cowardice. Governments hemmed and hawed. Booksellers hastened to yank "The Satanic Verses" from their shelves. In America, only a handful of famous writers were willing to raise their voices when asked by talk shows to discuss the death threats against a reputable author and his American publishers.

But over the weekend, Europe's leaders led the way back to decency, and on Tuesday President George Bush joined in strong condemnation. Once governments spoke up, private citizens, booksellers and now many famous authors rediscovered Voltaire. These wiser, stronger second thoughts tell a good deal about human behavior. No one wants to be first over the parapets. When property and life are at risk, citizens reasonably look to their political leaders to lead.

This obligation is especially heavy in the Rushdie scandal. When a foreign leader puts a bounty on the lives of citizens in another country, he strikes at the comity of nations. Thus the 12 European Community nations did the minimum in recalling their diplomats from Tehran, and warning that stronger steps would be taken if any harm comes to Mr. Rushdie. Iran is crucially dependent on trade with Europe; it cannot treat the warning lightly.

Once governments show the way, it becomes easier for others — for private citizens to speak out, to defend the freedom to write, publish, sell, buy and read books. That willingness was illustrated in Tuesday's New York Times in an advertisement by librarians, publishers and booksellers. It contrasts favorably with the initial reaction of booksellers last week. Citing anonymous threats against employees, Waldenbooks said it would not display Mr. Rushdie's novel but sell it to customers who ask for it. Harry Hoffman, the company's president, says he takes seriously the abridgment of free speech, but adds that "the problems of international terrorism are not best solved by a bookstore chain." The argument is serious, and his policy is considerably braver than that of competitors who surrendered, pulling the book completely.

What is far more shameful is the wobble in other countries. Canada at first considered using trade laws to bar the Rushdie novel, but then relented. In Japan, France and West Germany, publishers have chosen not to publish — in ignominious contrast with Italy, where the book is being sold and the Iranian Embassy picketed. Through much of the Islamic world, embarrassed Moslems, with more at risk than Ottawa or Tokyo, condemn the ayatollah's incitements to murder. If courage is one quality needed to fight fanatic barbarism, another is unity, to isolate Iran in shame.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An East-West Tandem?

With the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Cairo after a nearly 20-year lapse, the Middle East bazaar opens full tilt. Eduard Shevardnadze plainly means to claim a major role for the Soviet Union in the diplomacy of the Arab-Israeli dispute. In the United States, the new administration is slow off the mark, but its evident intention is to look for ways to drive for a peace settlement. The West Bank Palestinians as a people and the PLO as a political body are pressing in their respective ways. The Israelis are deep into the internal arguments crucial to a decision to take the risks of peace.

What makes the Shevardnadze mission plausible at this moment is the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The retreat removes the immediate obstacle for Moscow to do business in the Moslem world and confirms the broader perception that the Kremlin is moving out of some of its old foreign adventures. In the course of this movement, the Soviet Union has stepped back from being simply Syria's armorer and an unreconstructed PLO cheerleader. It now speaks for a political solution and is opening lines to Israel. One sign of the change is that the PLO is publicly warning Moscow not to open lines to Israel too fast. Soviet officials insist that they are not returning to the old style of regional rivalry with Washington. They underline a requirement for combining diplomatic forces.

The Bush administration is not yet staffed up for the Middle East (or for much else). Its disposition is not to leap before it has looked hard and found a reasonably safe path. Such hesitations have induced many people to wonder whether the administration is in fact prepared to seize the moment, a question sharpened by Mr. Shevardnadze's skillfully orchestrated trip to the area. President George Bush responded to some of these concerns on Tuesday, saying he would not be "stampeded." He also said Soviet involvement in the Middle East could be a "good thing."

That remains to be seen. But that he is even prepared to countenance the possibility is a tremendous change from the time 20 years ago when the United States set out to "expel" the Soviet Union from a leading regional role. In that effort the United States succeeded, and in the interval thus gained it brokered the Israeli-Egyptian peace. Its inability to help arrange an Israeli-Palestinian peace, however, created the diplomatic gap that Washington and Moscow, in hesitant tandem, are now moving to fill.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Even the Appearance'

President George Bush seems to be wavering on ethics already. He took office trumpeting calls for higher standards, determined to combat "even the appearance" of impropriety. That promised a welcome departure from eight years of ethical indifference and scandal in the Reagan administration. But only a month after his inauguration Mr. Bush now hesitates. After his secretary of state and White House counsel hit ethical snags, his reaction is to say, "I hope I haven't created something that just carries things too far." Meanwhile the commission he appointed to tighten standards seems to have spent three weeks loosening them. If the president means to be taken seriously, it is time for him to reassert leadership of his own crusade.

The Bush administration is at pains to make recent corrective steps look like super-scrupulous responses to suddenly higher standards. But, in truth, James Baker extricated himself from a real conflict of interest. He is selling stock worth millions in a bank whose prosperity depends in part on the State Department's attitude toward Third World debt. C. Boyden Gray, the White House ethics enforcer, is prudently though belatedly stepping out of a lucrative outside business. These actions would be very much in order under any sensible rules.

More lenient rules apparently are what the presidential commission headed by former Judges Malcolm Wilkey and Griffin Bell seems to have in mind, especially vaguer reporting categories for financial disclosure than Congress required in the 1978 Ethics in Government Act.

Secretary of State Baker's case illustrates the mischief of this idea. He declared ownership of "more than $250,000" in Chemical Bank stock. The law does not require him to say how much more. But that fraction of his Chemical holdings only hinted at the magnitude of his conflict of interest. What is the rationale for making the reports even less informative than they are now?

Mr. Bell, the commission's vice chairman, seems to want to roll back the rules even further. He reportedly opposes regulations, long in force, that warn federal officials against giving the appearance of impropriety. He would forbid only conduct that violates the letter of specific rules, inviting a search for loopholes. This president is poorly served by such counsel. He knows better himself, as he showed when he called on public servants "to avoid even the appearance of what is wrong."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Time to Get Into the Game

It was considerate of Eduard Shevardnadze to promise a full briefing on his Middle East trip to James Baker. Mr. Shevardnadze is jumping into Middle East politics as a major player with lines out to all sides. The United States, which held exclusive title to that role for two decades, does not have a Middle East policy at the moment. It does not have a Middle East team.

The Soviet posture has changed dramatically. Moscow always called for a United Nations conference with the most possible participants hostile to Israel's concerns. The current Soviet proposal is not fundamentally different. What has changed is that Mikhail Gorbachev has championed regional peace, and Soviet good offices have given credibility to his rhetoric in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Angola. The Soviet Union has improved bilateral relations with Israel to the point where restoration of diplomatic recognition is in sight. So while there is no assurance that Soviet motives are any better now than in the past, this initiative on Moscow's part is being taken seriously. Especially by Israel. It is no accident that the Shevardnadze visit lured Israel's hawkish new foreign minister, Moshe Arens, on his own first trip to Cairo.

Mr. Arens is fighting off a gang-up for a peace process stacked against Israel, not helped by Israel's own lack of constructive alternatives. Normally, Israel could count on U.S. support in such a situation. And where is the United States? Out to lunch.

Realistically, the Soviet Union has more to prove before it can be an acceptable peace broker. What it does offer is potential delivery of its client Syria to a peace process. There is no sign of this so far. But if Mr. Shevardnadze is accomplishing nothing else, he should have focused the thoughts of Mr. Baker and President George Bush on the Middle East. The United States remains the most important player, but only if it gets into the game.

— The Baltimore Sun.

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OPINION

East-West: Policy for More Than a Popularity Contest

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The notion that George Bush must "compete" with Mikhail Gorbachev in Western Europe is one of those sloppy political ideas that oversimplify and understate the problem at hand. Determining America's future role in a rapidly changing Europe is not a public relations contest, with public opinion as a prize to be won or an arbiter to be obeyed.

A smarter policy would be to make sure Gorbachev retains his popularity — if he keeps cutting his armed forces and dismantling Stalinism.

Unfortunately, Secretary of State James Baker's swing through Europe has given new life to the competition metaphor. "Forging" proposals for "U.S.-led initiatives to compete with Mr. Gorbachev" is a "high-priority requirement" resulting directly from meetings with West European leaders, The Washington Post reported after Mr. Baker's summing-up briefing on the flight home to Washington.

If that represents Mr. Baker's analysis, I hope President George Bush will lock up the secretary's policy hammer and anvil until the temptation passes. Crafting initiatives to match Mr. Gorbachev's high standing in public opinion polls or to draw favorable press and official commentary in Europe is a mug's game that would leave the Soviet leader continually on the initiative and Washington running to catch up.

A smarter policy would be to make sure that Mr. Gorbachev retains his popularity — if he continues to cut his armed forces and dismantle the vestiges of Stalinism that persist in the Soviet empire. Those are the changes that have won him a following in the West. Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker should be looking at U.S. actions that will encourage Mr. Gorbachev to continue along that path.

The United States should be willing to concede the Soviet leader the public opinion horse race under those conditions.

Only Mr. Gorbachev can make the fundamental changes that can turn Europe into a zone of stability, since Soviet policies are at the core of the existing instability. U.S. policy cannot "compete" on this ground; it should identify and push for the real concessions that the Soviets still have to make to sustain their new acceptance by Western Europe.

The mistaken calls for Mr. Bush to compete with Mr. Gorbachev in some kind of diplomatic Olympics come from both right and left, which share the view that each Gorbachev initiative is a step in an unfolding master plan for Europe. For the believers, he must be helped to carry out the plan by showing that his initiatives bring results. For the skeptics, he must not be allowed to monopolize the peacemaker's mantle and lull Western opinion into cutting defense spending.

It would be foolish to deny the Soviet leader's guile or his vision. He has both in astonishing quantities. He has turned the Soviet image in Europe from Edward Hyde to Dr. Jekyll in a few years.

But it is important to recognize that such gains are still ephemeral. If he stops taking the steps that have created a friendlier Soviet image, those gains will evaporate quickly. If he continues, it is the Soviet military threat that will ultimately disappear.

Secondly, Washington should be looking at opportunities and challenges in Eastern Europe that are arising irrespective of, or even in spite of, Mr. Gorbachev's moves. It is a matter of understanding and responding to a broad historical change that is occurring in the Communist system, and not of trying to cure "Gorby fever" among Europeans.

In the same week that Mr. Baker was hopping through Western Europe, the ruling Communist parties in Poland and Hungary were taking small, highly tentative steps toward accepting political pluralism by saying that it is no longer out of the question for opposition parties to compete in future elections.

Such promises need to be taken with enormous doses of incredulity. As Polish Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski made clear in comments to journalists during a high-profile visit to Paris last week, the Communists will do everything they can to keep power even if they let other political currents enter Parliament.

But these tiny openings toward pluralism in Eastern Europe represent admissions by the ruling parties of their own bankruptcy. They seek to regain some shred of legitimacy for their system by bringing in untainted outsiders.

In these circumstances, the openings to pluralism are a considerable gamble for them. Mr. Rakowski and Hungary's Prime Minister Karoly Grosz may think they can maneuver these experiments without risk, but the power establishments they head are so discredited that it is unlikely to work out as they foresee.

These are developments that the United States should take steps to encourage. A U.S. policy that concentrates only on matching Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives would miss the full nature of the changes that are reshaping Europe, and ultimately weaken America's role on the continent.

The Washington Post.

What Does the West Want Beyond Victory in the Cold War?

By Graham Allison

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — With the withdrawal from Afghanistan and the unilateral reductions in tanks and troop divisions in Eastern Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev will have sharply reduced the major military threat to American vital interests. If he continues pursuing his current agenda for the next several years, he will pose for the West, for the first time since the late 1940s, a conceptual challenge: What do we want beyond victory in the Cold War?

The situation is reminiscent of 1944, when the allies sensed victory and began to consider the terms of surrender and the postwar settlement: What did they want beyond the defeat of Germany and Japan? What sort of world should the victors try to create? A design as bizarre as the proposal by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. to transform Germany into a pastoral dairyland won official approval from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill for six months.

What if Mr. Gorbachev should successfully carry through on his threat to "deny the West an enemy"? More precisely, what if he were to deny the West the perception of a clear and present danger? In the absence of a vivid threat, attempts to sustain the structures of NATO, the U.S.-Japanese treaty and other security arrangements would prove more challenging than in any previous decade.

Perhaps most difficult of all, we will have to think again, to stretch our minds beyond the familiar concepts and policies of containment. For four decades, a cardinal rule of U.S. policy has been to oppose virtually anything the Soviet Union favored. But in a period of significant change, such a rule falls prey to the trap Nietzsche termed the most common form of human stupidity: forgetting what one is trying to do.

What has Washington sought to achieve in the Cold War with the Soviet Union? The operational charter of America's strategy was National Security Council directive 68, a top secret document approved by President Harry Truman in 1950 and funded by a tripling of the defense budget after North Korea's attack on South Korea. The directive was explicit about U.S. objectives.

First, to "frustrate the Kremlin's design," namely "domination of the Eurasian land mass," through a combination of military, economic and political initiatives to build the strength and self-confidence of nations threatened by Soviet expansion.

Second, "to develop the moral and material strength of the free world so that the Soviet regime will become convinced of the falsity of its assumptions" about gains from the use or threat of force.

Third, to allow time for internal contradictions to emerge in the Soviet Union, making it possible to exploit natural tensions between Moscow and the international Communist movement.

Together these objectives would "create a situation which will induce the Soviet Union to accommodate itself, with or without conscious abandonment of its design, to coexistence on tolerable terms with the non-Soviet world." Such a development "would be a triumph for the idea of freedom and democracy."

The directive was equally explicit on the objectives it rejected. It asserted that "we should limit our requirements of the Soviet Union to its participation with other nations on the basis of equality and respect for the right of others." And: "There is no reason, even in the event of war, for us to alter our overall objectives. They do not include unconditional surrender, the subjugation of the Russian people, or a Russia shorn of its economic potential."

In the light of these objectives, should victory now be declared? Not quite. Mr. Gorbachev's program has not yet been fully implemented. Nonetheless, the agenda he has outlined, if carried out, would essentially accomplish the goals set forth in 1950.

What should the goals be for the next phase? A joint study by American and Soviet scholars, in which I participated, has proposed the concept of sustainable peaceful competition. All three words are important.

Competition recognizes real and continuing differences in values and interests. The modifier emphasizes the exclusion of the use or the threat of force against each other or each other's vital interests. The objective basis for such a relationship has emerged during the last four decades but must now be institutionalized to make it sustainable.

Current circumstances present the best opportunity in the postwar era to realize these objectives through a combination of unilateral and bilateral initiatives to demilitarize the relationship, reduce arms and military expenditures and regularize the competition. The challenge is to seize these opportunities to conclude the Cold War on terms that advance Western interests in the cause of peace.

The writer, dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, is editor of the forthcoming book "Windows of Opportunity." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Rushdie: Writing, Ideas and Religion Can Be Taken Seriously

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Salman Rushdie should be very pleased with himself. He has done what most writers dream of doing but fail to accomplish. He has made himself be taken seriously.

There are inconveniences to being taken seriously. They include the possibility of being murdered for what one says. Should a writer, an intellectual, not be prepared to die for what he believes? One would think it a remarkable tribute to Mr. Rushdie that "a billion Moslems" — so the Iranian government claims — refuse to brush aside his writings as unimportant, and want to kill him.

I might even grow a mustache. I don't think that I would bother to have my face reconstructed.

It has been the constant effort of writers and artists in this century to shock the bourgeoisie, the established powers. This was easy enough at the start of the modern movement, at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, but today the modern movement has itself become an establishment, with the bourgeoisie its largest audience, and its sponsor as well.

The effort to shock has increasingly become a calculated one, as it has become increasingly futile. Much that is written today to shock is in fact deeply conformist. It is fashionable in Latin America and the Middle East — take for granted that they may be killed for their convictions.

Salman Rushdie has truly outraged the Islamic society from which he himself comes. We have, in the West, become so accustomed to indifference or complicity on the part of the writer's audience that it is a radical discovery to find that words wound, and that there are people who can be driven to fury by words, potentially to murder, because a writer mocks, or seems to mock, their deep convictions.

A factor in our shock is that it is difficult to think of principles that we in the West believe in deeply enough to want to kill someone who mocks them. Religion? Hardly. Political values — such as liberty of expression? What a laugh. The first reaction of American and British booksellers to Iran's denunciation of Mr. Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses" was to run up the yellow flag, suppressing the book. Publishers in France and West Germany said they must think again about issuing it. Canadian customs blocked its import.

Mr. Rushdie himself issued a statement saying that he really had not meant to hurt anyone's feelings and that this affair has reminded him that "we must be conscious of the sensibilities of others." If he was not serious about outraging the sensibilities of others, why did he write the book?

The press reaction, in Britain above all, has been one of delectation in the horror of it all. Poor Mr. Rushdie will be tracked all his life by fanatics, the papers say. "Death squads" even now make their way toward London. The author will have to be under police guard forever. He will have to have plastic surgery.

Actually, one suspects that Mr. Rushdie's ordeal will come to an end before too many months have passed. It would not be prudent for him to make public appearances just now, or sign his books in the bookstores — those still willing to sell his book. Were I he, I would spend the next few months on a Caribbean beach or a South African vacation, or go to the Club Med in Tahiti. I would change apartments, and would not in the future list myself in the phone book. I might even grow a mustache. I don't think that I would bother to have my face reconstructed. It is painful, and my friends might be confused.

Time passes, and even ayatollahs and their followers, like newspapers and their readers, find new sensations to occupy their attention. The threat to Mr. Rushdie is an episode in the power struggle in Iran, and when that struggle is over "The Satanic Verses" will lose its interest. It may even be remaindered. Mr. Rushdie can then come out of hiding.

The affair is important for teaching facts which people find uncomfortable: that ideas do count, that they may carry with them serious costs. They are dangerous. A writer has to take responsibility for what he writes.

Does Mr. Rushdie take seriously what he wrote? Do the booksellers and publishers of America and Western Europe believe in books and free ideas? Are principles to be defended, when they prove inconvenient? Is religion a serious matter? The answer thus far given in North America and Western Europe to all these questions seems to have been no.

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A Satanic Sentence to Double Death

By Nadine Gordimer

JOHANNESBURG — Riots, book burning, the demand that a work be banned worldwide, publishers boycotted, the threatened toppling of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, at least five dead in Pakistan — has ever a book been the pretext for such a frenzy of righteous barbarism?

Reviled, sentenced to death by a religious authority, a price offered for his head, forced to flee his home and live under guard — has ever a writer been persecuted as Salman Rushdie is?

Victor Hugo, Flaubert, D. H. Lawrence and others may have suffered public opprobrium or exile. Milan Kundera, forbidden to write, had to earn a living cleaning windows. In Stalin's Soviet Union, writers were banished to the gulag. In South Africa, some writers have been forbidden to publish. Even in the most repressive regimes, none — although they had offended public morals or political orthodoxy — was condemned to a double death: Salman Rushdie's book to be expunged from world literature forever, his life to be forfeited.

And this bloodthirsty baying comes from a pack of millions, not one fraction of 1 percent of whom has read the book. That is clear from the simplistic reduction in which it is arraigned as being literally "about" the Prophet Mohammed, and nothing else.

Anyone who actually has read, and been sufficiently literate fully to understand, this highly complex, brilliant novel knows that dominant among its luxuriant themes is that of displacement. Mohammed and the Moslem faith are the novelist's metaphors for, among other human dilemmas, spiritual displacement in the colonial experience.

The method being used by Moslem leaders and communities against Salman Rushdie is, literally, a murderous refinement of the unchanging principle of censorship, which was and is and always will be to harness the word to the tyrant's chariot. The tyrant may be a dictator, a regime, moral or religious bigotry.

For me, the Rushdie affair reveals how any of these agents of censorship can advance, in collusion, its gains against freedom of expression.

I am no stranger to censorship, living in South Africa. At various times, three of my own books have been banned. For several years now the press and media here have been grimly restricted under successive states of emergency imposed to stifle opposition to apartheid.

Yet it was an ugly revelation to find, in my country — where the government outlaws freedom of expression, where all who use the written word fight against the Publications Control Board and its ancillary laws, where individual Moslems have a proud and brave record in the liberation movements — that local Moslem extremists rose in fanatical response to a proposed visit by Salman Rushdie last November.

He had been invited to speak on censorship at a book week dedicated to that theme. The story is one that has become familiar: rabble-rousing meetings outside mosques, threats to burn bookshops, death threats not only to Mr. Rushdie but to those, including a member of the Congress of South African Writers, involved in the invitation.

And all this, of course, by people who had not read the book. (I know, because I had the single copy in this country, a proof sent by his American publisher.) No matter. It was easy for the Moslem extremists to get the book banned, at once, in absentia. A word to the Publications Control Board (no doubt) from a member of the Moslem community with influence in the House of Delegates (the segregated "house" of South African Indian collaborators in our apartheid tricameral parliament, which excludes Africans), and it was done.

We writers had the alternative of risking Mr. Rushdie's life for our principles of freedom of expression, or cancelling the visit. Now, with at least five dead in Pakistan, it can be seen that we made the only possible choice. But through religious thuggery, the state has gained an ally in repression of the word here.

I have no religious sensibilities, of any faith, to be offended by a work of fiction. But I accept and respect that others have. Numerous books, plays and films have appeared in which Jesus, the Virgin Mary and even God have been satirized, fictionally divested of divinity and cast as imperfect mortals. The Christian faith remains unshaken. Surely Islam cannot be threatened by the fantasy of a single novel.

Satan has taken a hand, all right, in the affair of "The Satanic Verses." I can't believe that anyone's divinity could sanction what is being done to Salman Rushdie. Religious fanaticism has discovered censorship's Final Solution for that enemy of darkness, the word. I write that with a shudder.

Nadine Gordimer, the novelist, is author most recently of "The Essential Gesture," a collection of essays. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Charcot's Remedy

PARIS — Dr. Charcot's new treatment of locomotive ataxy — i.e., muscular irregularity, is coming into vogue. It consists in suspending the patient by the arms for a few minutes daily until cured. This, it appears, stimulates the circulation of blood in the parts affected. Every day, about a dozen patients come to the Salpêtrière for treatment. They are, as a rule, very nervous on being taken for the first time to the apparatus; but submit cheerfully afterwards.

1914: Turkey Demurs

CONSTANTINOPLE — Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, still holds to his view that the islands of Chios and Mitylene must remain Turkish, despite the decision of the Great Powers, as formulated in their last Collective Note, attributing them to Greece. "We do not want war," said Enver Pasha, "but we shall do our utmost to retain these islands."

1939: 'Triangle' Warned

LONDON — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tonight [Feb. 22] delivered a veiled warning to the "triangle powers" — Germany, Italy and Japan — that they would be shocked if ever they measured arms with Britain and allies and friends. The Prime Minister went all the way back to Shakespeare to drive home his point: "Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them." The quotation is from one of Shakespeare's least known plays, "King John." Critics of Mr. Chamberlain's role in the Munich peace drama recalled with some misgivings that he had quoted Shakespeare as he set out to fly to Bavaria last September, saying: "When I come back I hope I may be able to say as Hotspur says in Henry IV: 'Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.'" The Prime Minister's studious wife is said to be responsible for the literary allusions which flavor his public remarks, storing up quotations for him to apply to current affairs.

OPINION

South African Blacks Are Changing

By Anthony Lewis

DURHAM, North Carolina — It was a milestone in the bitter history of South Africa. A hunger strike by hundreds of prisoners held without trial moved the government.

After days of talks with lawyers and church leaders, the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok, indicated last week that he would soon free most of about 1,000 people detained under emergency regulations — some for more than two years. When the prisoners ended their strike, a spokesman for Mr. Vlok said: "This is a victory for negotiation."

In the past the government of South Africa did not negotiate about its detention of political prisoners. It did not worry about the consequences if they died in prison. Now it must.

The structure of white power is still there: the state, the army, the police, the bureaucracy. But, as this dramatic episode shows, the structure is no longer in total control. It has to take account of realities. And one of those is a profound change in the mental outlook, the psychology, of the black majority. More and more, blacks are unwilling to accept subjection and exploitation as their fate.

These rumblings from below in the apartheid structure have been the implicit theme of a remarkable conference held at Duke University to discuss a new book, "Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge." It is the report of a decade-long study, sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation.

The book, by Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele of the University of Cape Town, is not a dry academic study. It describes in gripping human terms, as Mr. Wilson put it, "the scandalous particularity of what it means to be poor in South Africa."

In a country which exports food, two million children are growing up hungry and stunted: black children. Black infant mortality is five times the white rate, higher than in some much poorer African countries.

South Africa generates 60 percent of the electricity produced on the continent, but two-thirds of its black households do not have access to electricity.

"Poverty in South Africa is not an accident," Mr. Ramphele said. It is the result of deliberate policies going back long before the National Party took over in 1948 with the formal ideology of apartheid.

The Africans of South Africa were conquered and treated as a conquered people. Their land was taken: 86 percent of it is still declared "white," although 75 percent of the population is black. They were forcibly moved by the millions from their homes to barren "homelands," and are still being moved. Men were made to work as migrant laborers, apart from their families. Blacks were excluded from the political system.

History and present realities teach, the report concludes, that poverty in South Africa is a matter of power. Blacks are poor because they are weak — because they have no vote.

The report does not discuss the larger issues of political change, but it works on the realistic premise that fundamental change is not going to come quickly.

If poverty is a function of powerlessness and the white rulers are not about to open the political system, how can the desperate extremes of poverty be attacked? Here the report connects with the rumblings from below in the apartheid structure. Its argument is that the weak can begin to empower themselves, in groups and in their own minds, even as the state says no to political change.

Trade unions are an important example; their voice matters now in South Africa. In remote rural areas there are self-help projects that have raised the level of pride and courage.

That may sound theoretical, but there was a South African villager at the Duke conference who was impressively practical and eloquent.

And there are the black alternative political organizations, the United Democratic Front and community groups. They have been banned, their leaders detained. But they have not been destroyed. When the black community came reluctantly last week to distance itself from Winnie Mandela, it was the UDF and other anti-apartheid organizations that spoke out. Only they had the legitimacy to do so.

South Africa can really work as a society only when its state institutions have legitimacy: when its political system is open to all. No one should be deluded into thinking that palliatives can bring stability or economic takeoff.

But something is happening there, and can happen, while the state says no. That has deeper reverberations. For South Africa confronts, in the most intense form, the problems of race and class and power that burden many societies.

The New York Times.

Outsiders Distort Blacks' Policy Struggle

THE West should accept the right of black South Africans to decide which group — the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress or the Black Consciousness Movement — represents their aspirations.

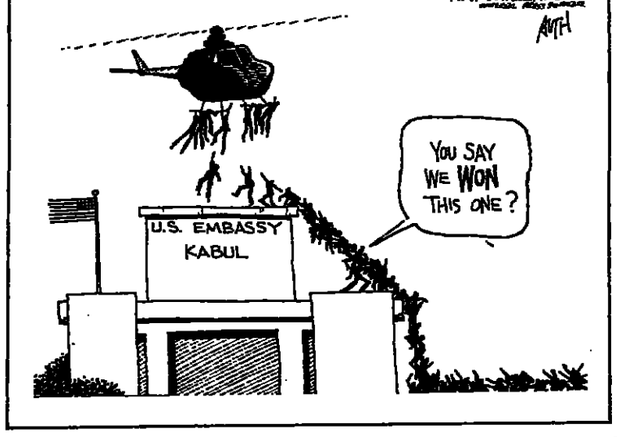
Several overseas organizations insist that the ANC should be the sole representative of South Africa's oppressed masses. Thus only its accredited representatives have been given the platform at many meetings in Europe, Canada and the United States.

Financial assistance inside South Africa to anti-apartheid organizations has also been biased. Of at least $40 million given annually, less than 10 percent went to organizations supporting policies of the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement.

By favoring the ANC against the other two groups, the overseas community must ask if it is not deepening the wedge in the black community and assisting the government in keeping blacks divided.

In the townships, support for the ANC or the PAC varies from area to area and time to time. Recent trends show that the PAC has gained the upper hand, while between 1984 and 1986 the ANC rode the crest of a wave. Among the differences is the ANC's assertion that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white," while its rivals say that occupation of the land by whites during colonialism does not entitle them to ownership.

— Thami Mazwai, a senior editor at the Sowetan in Johannesburg, writing in the Los Angeles Times.



Sophy on Lewis Mumford: At Home in the Quiet Days

By Michael Winerip

AMENIA, New York — Four times a year, W. H. Ferry drives to see his friends in the country, the Mumfords. Mr. Ferry has long admired Lewis Mumford's classic writings on architecture and cities. The two began corresponding 25 years ago, after Mr. Ferry read a Mumford essay on the dangers of nuclear weaponry.

"The important thing to me about Lewis, beyond his vaulting passages, has always been the moral tone," Mr. Ferry said. He parked his car on a country road by a small, old home, the sort that covers basic needs but not much more. On such visits, he can't help thinking that the great minds of our time are paid nowhere near as well as the great television anchormen of our time.

Mr. Mumford, now 93, no longer joins in during the visits. As his wife, Sophy, says, "Doctors don't use the term senility, so what I say is, 'His memory betrayed him a number of years ago.'"

He passes the days sitting quietly. But Mr. Ferry, retired after years at various liberal foundations, keeps visiting, for he so enjoys his chats with Mrs. Mumford.

The Mumfords married in 1921. They had met at The Dial, an intellectual magazine of the era. In his autobiography, Mr. Mumford described his first view of Sophy, "the Nike of Samothrace, but better," but also detailed the many ups and downs of their marriage, including affairs. It is clear that Mrs. Mumford, 89, shares this openness.

"I long ago decided," she said, "if one lives one's own life in a controlled manner, there is nothing to hide. We had both tried not to do anything that we would be ashamed of afterwards, and there was no reason what Lewis wrote shouldn't be public. There were occasions when I held Lewis up about it, when I made him listen to my version. He did.

"As I sit here by Lewis now, I have a lot of time to think. I've decided more harm is done by secrecy than openness. Each person thinks, 'Only I have gone through this,' and then you see that someone you admire has, and you realize you are not alone."

Partly, her days are spent answering her husband's mail.

"Someone said, 'Why don't you have a printed form?' I couldn't. Lewis had always answered his correspondence."

"Lewis Mumford and Mencken always wrote within 24 hours," Mr. Ferry said.

The couple bought this house in 1929, with the royalty check from "Herman Melville." In 1936 they began to live here year-round. Lewis Mumford has been called a great architecture critic and is known for urban writings, yet his last visit of length to New York City was in 1962, to accept the National Book Award for "The City in History."

Does she mind that he is not known by a wider public?

"There was a period 15 years ago," she said, "when a young producer for public television wanted to do Lewis's life. Lewis would not have it. He couldn't spare the time from his thinking. People said, 'The audience you'd be reaching!' He said, 'The audience I would get from television would not be worth the time.'"

Did she agree? "Lewis was interested in teaching the teachers, to get hold of the people who would carry the ideas on. I always had to dole out our time. My family couldn't understand how we could be living in the country and couldn't make more time for their visits."

She was an editor at The Dial until their first baby was born, then stopped working. "Lewis said my fault was I wasn't more ambitious. But if I had been, it just would have got in his way.

He finished his last book at 87.

"It took a morning for him to write what had taken an hour. That caused a deep depression that lasted several years, before the whole thing caved in. I've always enjoyed living; I was the one who said the cup was half full. But when that happened to Lewis, I desperately wanted to quit living. I felt we had a very good life and I didn't want to see it whittled away by what was happening to Lewis. I felt, Why the devil keep on with it? I actually looked into poisons."

The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Khomeini: Full of Sound and Fury

Iran's ambassador to the Vatican, Salman Ghaffari, has been quoted as saying "that only God could forgive Mr. Rushdie and that he remained guilty in the eyes of society." By the same logic, only God could have condemned Mr. Rushdie in the first place, and not society. This raises the fundamental question of how a human being, any human being, can claim to speak on behalf of God.

BART TOWERS.
Strasbourg, France.

Does the offer of a monetary reward signal an implicit recognition by Ayatollah Khomeini that there has been a breakdown in the piety of his supporters? One would have thought that a promise of a place in heaven would be sufficient.

LAURA SCHULTZ.
Vincennes, France.

To Moslems, the integrity of their beliefs is much more important than the national or territorial integrity of a modern state; the violation of this integrity represents an act of high treason deserving the harshest punishment. It is only against this background that the indignation of Moslems at this libelous book can be understood.

A. H. RADWAN.
Geneva.

Mr. Rushdie ought to express, in writing, his gratitude to Ayatollah Khomeini and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the favor bestowed upon him. Their campaign has made him world-famous and turned his mediocre novel into a best-seller. That is what I call effective publicity.

NAZAR AL-AMIR.
Pampigny, Switzerland.

Not One Cent for Sudan

In response to the editorials "Silence Kills in Sudan" (Jan. 18) and "Food for the Sudanese' (Jan. 26):

Sometimes it is necessary to "make waves," even though doing so may shake an elected government. Penniless and heartless regimes such as those in Sudan and Ethiopia could not survive without foreign aid, and the United States should not make another cent available to Sudan unless the government there stops using food as a weapon against the southerners and rescinds its plan to impose Islamic law on its people, a third of whom are non-Moslem.

As a Sudanese, I am ashamed to see my country, with all of its enormous potential, ranked among the poorest in the world. True, Sudan's chronic problems of internal rebellion and economic crisis are compounded by drought and famine, and by the overwhelming number of refugees in the country from Ethiopia and Chad.

IBRAHIM M. DAWD.
Riyadh.

Solzhenitsyn and God

Regarding "Is Quayle Another Spiro T." (Opinion, Feb. 3):

Edwin M. Yoder Jr. says Dan Quayle should buy a book or two on recent Russian history. He especially objects to the vice president's observation that "hatred of God" explains the failure of Soviet totalitarianism. Perhaps Mr. Yoder does not know that Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in his by now famous Templeton Address delivered in London in 1983, offered an analysis quite similar to Mr. Quayle's.

"Within the public system of Marxism and Leninism," Mr. Solzhenitsyn observed, "and at the heart of their psychology, hatred of God is the principal driving force, more fundamental than all their political and economic pretensions."

A. P. VANDOROS.
London.

Limits of the 'Detector'

In response to "The Case of the Defector Put the Lie to the Detector" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire's ludicrous description of the polygraph as "a machine that measures sweat" (it measures several physical changes caused by fear of detection) does not invalidate his concern that the CIA was duped because of overreliance on it.

If several agents of one country (Cuba) are revealed as having deceived the CIA's polygraph examiners, this should lead to the exploratory assumption that they were trained in methods of deceiving the examiners by being nonreactive to relevant questions during the examination. An experienced medical doctor can teach someone how to "beat the machine." Since the Cuban intelligence service is a creature of the Soviet KGB and uses KGB methods, one must wonder if Soviet agents, as well as those of East European intelligence services, also use such programs to establish deception channels to the U.S. government.

Espionage and subversion are established threats that can be dealt with, but strategic deception can, in the long term, lead to irremediable blunders in foreign and military policies. In the hands of an experienced operator the polygraph can be a useful tool in preventing the establishment of deception channels, but — as in criminal cases — use of it as a substitute for interrogation and investigation is a recipe for disaster.

ARNOLD M. SILVER.
Luxembourg.

What Hirohito Said

Regarding the recent controversy about the emperor of Japan, I should like to quote from an interview that he gave to Bernard Krisher of Newsweek, which that magazine published in its issue dated Sept. 29, 1975:

Q. "Your Majesty, it is common knowledge that you played a significant role in ending the war. How do you answer those who contend that you were also in on the decision-making process that caused Japan to enter the war?"

A. "At the time of the termination of the war, I made the decision on my own. That is because the prime minister failed to obtain agreement in the cabinet and asked my opinion. So, I stated my opinion and then made the decision according to my opinion. Now, at the time of the outbreak of the war and also before the war, when the cabinet made decisions, I could not override their decisions. I believe this was in accordance with the provisions of the Japanese constitution."

ROBERT ELEGANT.
Middle Green,
Buckinghamshire,
England.

In Defense of Hackers

Regarding the report "Hacker, 18, Gets Prison and Fine" (Feb. 17):

The U.S. government's attitude toward America's most valuable computer geniuses is stupid. The closest thing to "crime" here is that young experts in computer security systems have repeatedly demonstrated that certain establishment "experts" are, in fact, incompetent.

More importantly, this criminalization of hacking could result in national disaster. Without 100 percent security, all other defense systems are meaningless. The only way to stop hostile hacker penetration is, after all, to have security designed by an even smarter hacker!

U.S. military "experts" whose computer systems have been penetrated should be fined and fired. Any friendly hacker who successfully penetrates a military system should be given a large cash prize and offered the job of the incompetent who has just been fired.

JED CURTIS.
Geneva.

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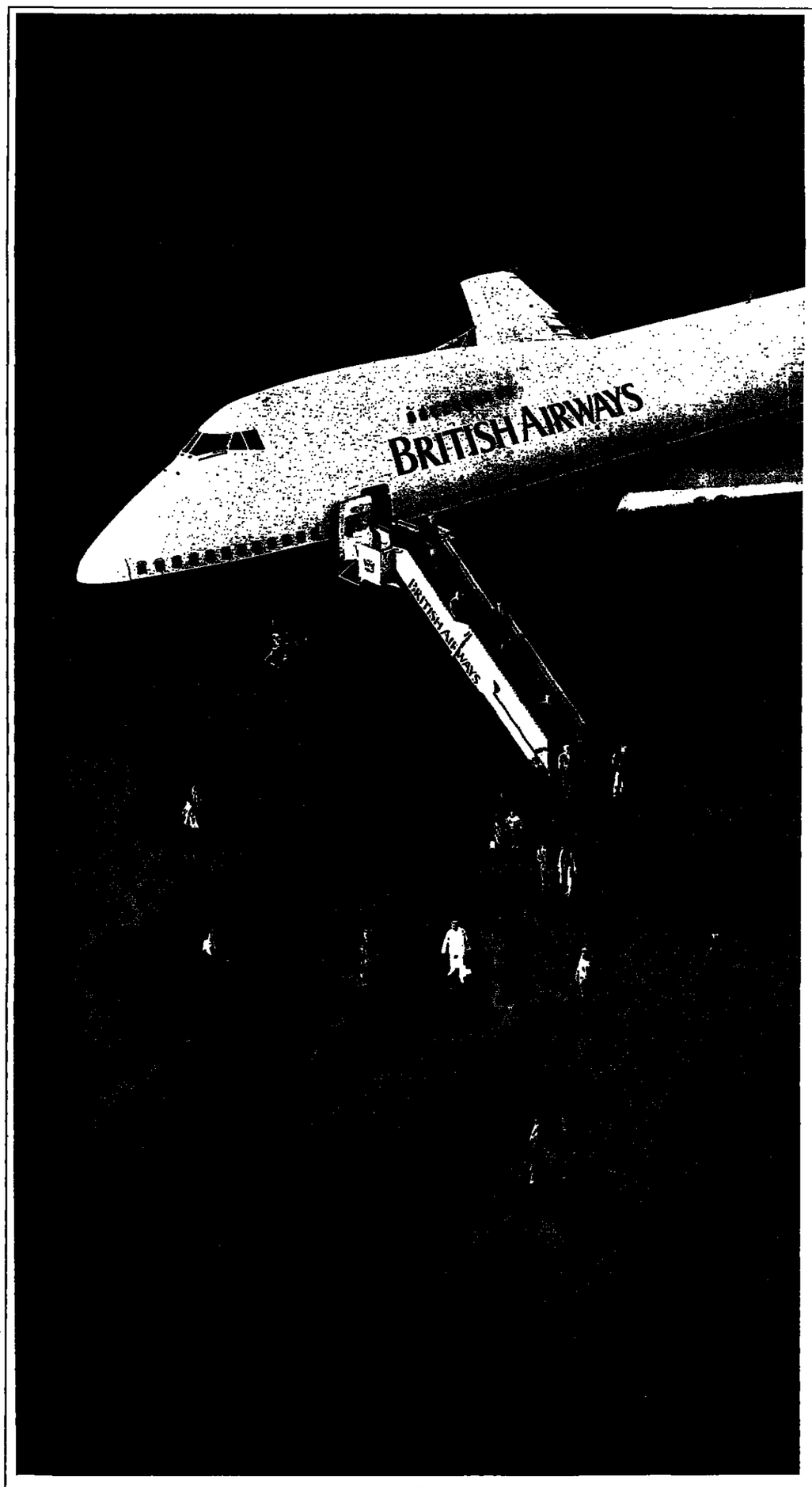

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U.S. Protests Mount Over Death Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Writers, librarians and civil libertarians across the United States on Wednesday protested the death threats against the author Salman Rushdie and the removal of his novel "The Satanic Verses" from many bookstores.

About 300 members of the National Writers Union marched in driving rain outside the Iranian Mission to the United Nations. Similar protests were held in Washington and Boston, with more rallies or panel discussions of the book planned in Chicago, San Francisco and Minneapolis.

Some of the most celebrated American writers — among them Norman Mailer, Larry McMurtry, Gay Talese and E.L. Doctorow — read from Mr. Rushdie's work before a crowd in New York.

The writer Susan Sontag, president of the PEN American Center, the group that sponsored the reading, said the threat against Mr. Rushdie was "an act of international terrorism against the life of the mind, against human lives."

She read a statement from Mr. Rushdie's American-born wife, the writer Marianne Wiggins, who along with her husband is in hiding.

"Writers everywhere have been weighed and measured by the edict from Iran," Ms. Wiggins said.

She added that "only fear can stop a writer's writing."

About two dozen Moslems protested across the street, with signs reading "Satanic Verses is blasphemous" and "Rushdie is a friend of Satan."

In Canada, the minister of revenue, Otto Jelinek, who on Sunday lifted a temporary ban on importing "The Satanic Verses," was put under guard by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Canada decided Tuesday to recall its chargé d'affaires from Tehran for consultations.

Representatives of Canadian writers, publishers and booksellers said they wanted the federal government to restrict the movements of Iranian officials in Canada and to more strongly criticize the death threats against Mr. Rushdie.

The number of writers and publishing figures ready to speak out on behalf of Mr. Rushdie has increased steadily since last week.

Outside the Iranian Mission in New York, security guards stopped Alec Dubro, president of the National Writers Union, from delivering a protest letter.

The writers then marched to two Fifth Avenue book stores, B. Dalton's and Barnes & Noble. Both are owned by B. Dalton, a chain that has pulled "The Satanic Verses" from its shelves in several cities. Waldenbooks, the largest U.S. chain with 1,200 stores, also has taken the book from its shelves but continues to sell it to customers who ask for it.

While the major chains continued to defend their withdrawal of the novel, independent booksellers in many parts of the United States were reordering stocks.

On the basis of sales last week, the book had gained second place in the hardcover fiction category of best sellers that will appear in the March 5 issue of The New York Times Book Review.

Fundamentalists Anonymous, a group organized to counter the influence of religious fundamentalists, called for a four-week boycott of the bookstore chains. The Overseas Press Club of America issued a statement condemning the chains as having demonstrated "that terrorism and ignorance do pay."

Not all bookstores have followed the lead of the big chains.

The Association of American Publishers, the American Booksellers Association and the American Library Association took out a full-page advertisement in The New York Times to say they would ensure that copies of "The Satanic Verses" remain available in stores and libraries.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

Mark Cardwell/Agence France-Presse

Members of the National Writers Union, one of several groups demonstrating Wednesday, at the Iranian Mission in New York.

Lehman May Be Named For Arms Control Post

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has decided to nominate Ronald F. Lehman, an assistant secretary of defense, to direct the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, according to government sources.

Mr. Lehman, 43, is a former chief negotiator on strategic nuclear weapons in Geneva.

He has conservative views and close ties to John G. Tower, the former Texas senator who is Mr. Bush's nominee to be secretary of defense, and was picked after two others turned down the job on grounds that the $89,500 salary was too low, the sources said.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d told Congress Tuesday that no public announcement of the nomination has been made because the Federal Bureau of Investigation had not completed its routine check of the candidate's background.

By law, the director is the president's chief adviser on arms control matters, and Mr. Baker said he recognized the agency "is entitled to have its own separate view" on nuclear weapons issues.

But Mr. Baker suggested that he expects the director to serve primarily as a technical adviser to Mr. Bush, or as a broker of contrasting views, rather than as an independent voice in contentious policy disputes.

"The agency should serve as the technical agency for all of us that are engaged in issues of arms control throughout the government," Mr. Baker said. "There you have resident" the best technical expertise "and I would like to see the agency serve as such."

If confirmed, Mr. Lehman will replace William F. Burns, a retired general who has been in the post since 1987.

Mr. Lehman is a Vietnam veteran who came to Washington in 1974 as a fellow of the conservative Hoover Institution in Stanford, California. He became a legislative assistant to Mr. Tower and served on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee while Mr. Tower was its chairman.

Mr. Lehman succeeded Mr. Tower as chief negotiator on strategic arms in 1985 after working for several years as an arms control specialist on the National Security Council staff. He resigned in 1988 to become assistant secretary of defense for international security policy under Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, replacing Richard N. Perle.

Mr. Lehman was the only official from another agency who accompanied Mr. Baker on his visit last week to Western Europe.

IRAN: *Khomeini Speech Rebuffs Moderates and Reasserts Radical Policy*

(Continued from page 1)

strongly that they remained the guidelines of Iran's revolutionary regime.

The ayatollah seemed to rebuff criticism of these policies from other Iranian leaders, including his heir apparent, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri. He called it categorically wrong for critics of Iran to say that the country had failed in its policies and gained nothing from its militancy.

Ayatollah Montazeri had said as recently as early February, during Iran's celebrations of the first decade of its revolution, that internal repression and radical international policies were "grave errors that ruined the image of Iran and frightened the world by making it believe that our only objective is to kill."

But on Wednesday Ayatollah Khomeini, in what appeared to be a condemnation of all those who advocated a softening of Iran's policies, said the only mistake the Iranian revolution had made was to leave some room early on for "a group that did not have firm belief in genuine Islam or prophet Mohammed."

That, he said "was a mistake whose bitter consequences would not fade away so easily."

■ Hezbollah Urges Action

The guide of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group in Lebanon urged "aggressive retaliation" against Mr. Rushdie and the publishers of "The Satanic Verses." The New York Times reported Wednesday from Beirut.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who returned Sunday from a meeting with the Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, told reporters at his residence in southern Beirut that he staunchly backed the ayatollah's call to kill Mr. Rushdie.

The mentor of Hezbollah, or Party of God, said: "This book represents a method of aggression against Islam and prophet Mohammed. Our retaliation should be aggressive."

Sheikh Fadlallah said, "A violent slap is necessary to all the aggression against Islam in the West."

Hezbollah is believed to be behind the kidnapping of 15 foreigners, among them nine Americans, and a series of bombings against Western targets in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Over the weekend, Ayatollah Khomeini rejected an apology from Mr. Rushdie, 41, who is now in hiding in Britain under police protection.

■ Official Backs Threat

The Iranian president, Ali Khamenei, backing the call for Mr. Rushdie's death, said Wednesday that "an arrow has been slung" at Mr. Rushdie, Reuters reported from Belgrade. Speaking during a visit to Yugoslavia, Mr. Khamenei said Iran did not intend to let the Indian-born writer escape death.

Mr. Khamenei also said Iran would retaliate against West European countries for their withdrawal of envoys from Tehran.

Asked at a news conference how the Rushdie issue could be resolved, Mr. Khamenei said, "Rushdie's problem has no solution. An arrow has been slung towards its target and it is now traveling towards its aim."

In related developments reported by the news services:

President François Mitterrand of France denounced Iranian death threats against Mr. Rushdie on Wednesday as "absolute evil," the Elysée presidential palace said, Reuters reported from Paris.

"All dogmatism that through violence undermines freedom of thought and the right to free expression is, in my view, absolute evil," a spokesman quoted Mr. Mitterrand as telling ministers at a weekly cabinet meeting.

● A gasoline-filled milk bottle exploded against a wall at the Regent's Park mosque in London, causing only slight damage. A 33-year-old man was arrested, but police declined to mention his name or nationality. *(Reuters)*

● Nicholas Browne, the British chargé d'affaires in Tehran, arrived back in London and said Iranian officials had assured him that the lack of British representation would not affect the fate of Roger Cooper, a British businessman detained for three years on spying charges, or of three Britons held hostage by pro-Iranian forces in Lebanon. *(Reuters)*

● The public library in the northern English city of Bradford removed "The Satanic Verses" from its shelves in a gesture to the city's 60,000 Moslem residents. *(AP)*

Sunnis Seek Trial of Rushdie

Reuters

NICOSIA — A Mecca-based Moslem legal body accused the British novelist Salman Rushdie on Wednesday of apostasy of Islam and said he should be tried in absentia in a Moslem country.

The Council of Islamic Jurisprudence in the Saudi Arabian city said Mr. Rushdie, who was born into a Moslem family in India, was a liar and an atheist, the Qatar news agency, monitored in Nicosia, reported. Apostasy, or renunciation of religious faith, can carry the death penalty under Islamic law.

■ Sunnis Stress Legalities

Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reported earlier from Paris:

Saudi officials said the decision to try Mr. Rushdie conformed with the general reactions of Sunni Moslem leaders, who want to register their objections to the book but have carefully distanced themselves from the edict of the Shiite leader of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, that Mr. Rushdie should die without any legal recourse.

Saudi officials who asked to remain unidentified indicated that to specify a trial in absentia is to make the point that Mr. Rushdie's book is a heretical enterprise without creating a direct contact with the author.

Arab diplomats in Paris said it was unlikely that the trial, if it took place, would result in the pronouncement of a specific punishment. Rather, they said, its aim would be to determine whether the book blasphemed Islam. There seemed little doubt that the book would be found blasphemous.

The jurisprudence council, which includes senior religious figures from various Islamic countries, will also recommend that the Islamic Conference, an organization of 45 Moslem countries, sue Mr. Rushdie for slander against Islam in British courts, the Saudi daily Asharq al-Awsat reported Wednesday.

Sunni countries have remained silent on the issue; many official government newspapers and semi-official media publications have limited themselves to reporting the repercussions of the affair in Western Europe and Iran.

By underlining their more legalistic approach Sunni leaders are apparently trying to draw a distinction between themselves and the Shiites.

The clear choice in the Sunni countries has been to let religious authorities handle this issue," a Saudi expert who asked not to be identified said Wednesday.

"I think the intent is to underline the fact that there are two kinds of Islamic attitudes: Iran's harsh interpretations and the Arab Sunni legalistic approach," he added.

The religious authorities in the Al Azhar Mosque in Egypt, which is widely regarded as the oldest and most established Sunni institution of learning and jurisprudence, said last week that there was no tradition in Islam of killing people without trying them.

Sheikh Gad Elhaq Ali Gad El-Haq, the supreme religious authority of Egypt and head of the Al Azhar Mosque, said in Cairo Tuesday that Islamic countries should answer Mr. Rushdie's book with a book that "refutes his lies."

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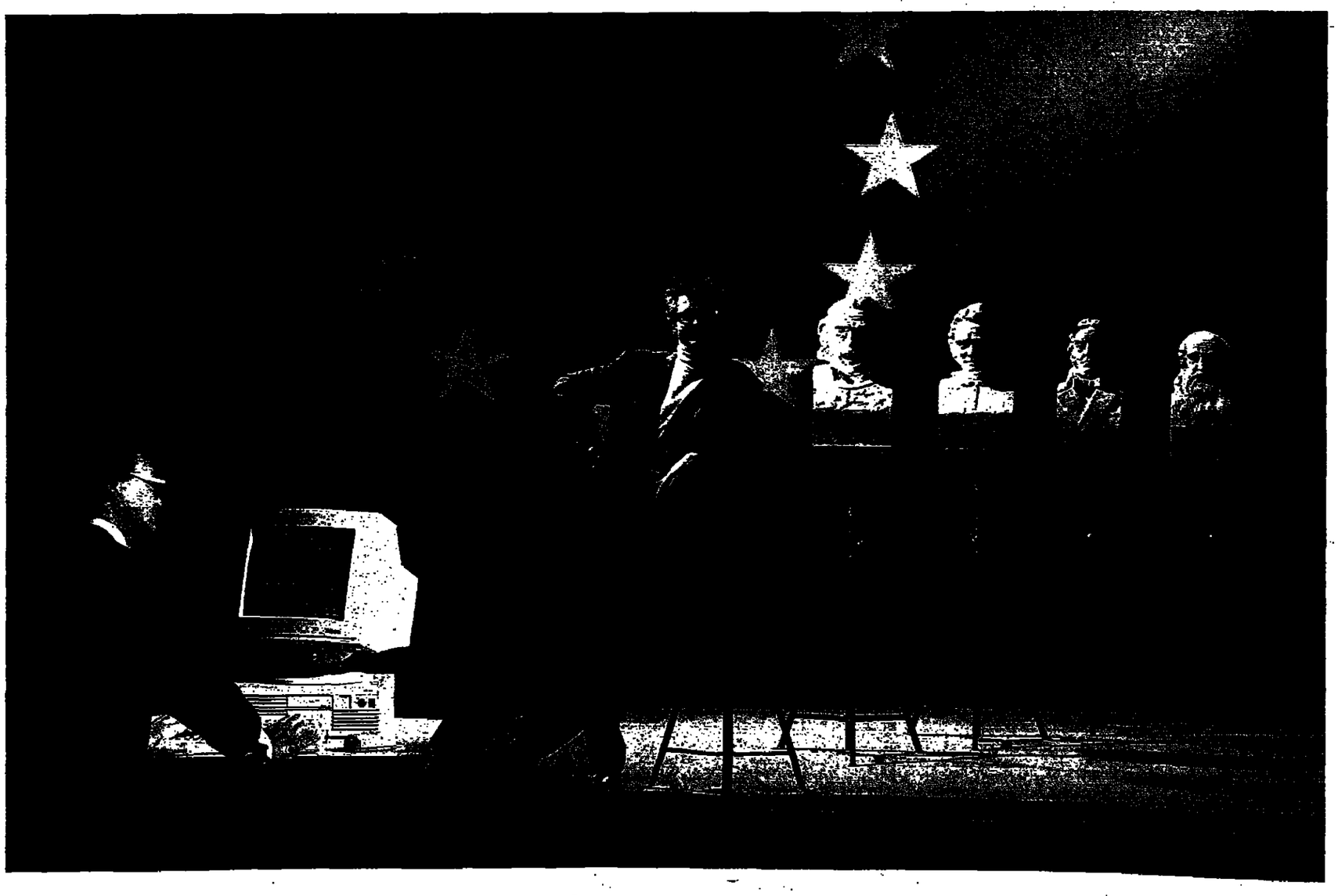

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In South Africa Mob Killing, Support for the 25 Convicted

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service

PABALLELO, South Africa — Alfred Gubula, a soft-spoken man who walks with the aid of a brass-handled walking stick, can recall the events of Nov. 13, 1985, as though they happened yesterday.

On that day the unrest that had broken out nationwide, prompted by rent increases in black townships in 1984, momentarily erupted in this isolated township.

"The people were praying on the soccer field," said Mr. Gubula, 61, who is regarded by the 15,000 inhabitants of Paballelo as its elder statesman.

"No sooner had they said amen when the tear-gas canisters were fired. None of us had ever experienced tear gas before."

The decision by the police to fire tear gas to disperse an open-air rent protest meeting prompted a rampage in which a black policeman who had shot and wounded a child was set upon by the crowd and killed.

After an 18-month trial in the Afrikaner town of Upington, a mile from Paballelo on the Orange River and about 530 miles (860 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, 25 defendants, 22 men and 3 women, were convicted of murder in April last year. It was the largest number of people convicted of murder in a single trial in South Africa.

Only one of the Upington 25, as the defendants have become known, was found by the court to have delivered the blows that caused the policeman's death.

The 24 others were convicted of murder on the ground that they shared a "common purpose" with the crowd that stoned the policeman, Lucas (Jetta) Sethwala, continued beating him once he had been killed, and set alight his body.

The inhabitants of Paballelo have closed ranks behind the defendants. But attempts at a show of solidarity outside the courtroom have led to the detention of seven black youths and a show of force by armed policemen with dogs.

Now a secondary phase of the trial is being held to determine whether the defendants will face capital punishment. A legal team headed by Ian G. Farlam, a Cape Town lawyer, has assembled a group of social scientists and medical experts to establish the existence of extenuating circumstances.

If the expert testimony results in such a finding it would release Judge Jan J. Basson from the obligation to impose the death penalty.

The judge's application of the "common purpose" doctrine bears similarities to the case of six blacks who were sentenced to hang for their role in the mob killing of a black council member in the township of Sharpeville in 1984.

> **The move to establish extenuating circumstances has highlighted the deep racial divisions in towns like Upington.**

The six were granted clemency by President Pieter W. Botha in November after a prolonged international campaign, and their death sentences were commuted to long prison terms.

The principle of "common purpose," as applied to mob killings, has been upheld by South Africa's highest court, the Appellate Division.

It has nevertheless caused intense controversy in legal circles. Among South African blacks it is perceived as further proof that the legal system is basically unjust.

"People got a big shock when they heard the outcome of the trial," Mr. Gubula said in the garden outside his two-bedroom house. "They cannot understand how 25 people can be held responsible for the murder of a single man."

The effort to establish extenuating circumstances has highlighted the deep racial divisions in towns like Upington and the extent of black deprivation after four decades of institutionalized apartheid.

"The residents of Paballelo are at the bottom of an imposed racial hierarchy," Martin E. West, professor of social anthropology at the University of Cape Town, said in testimony for the defendants.

Dr. West endorsed the psychological evidence that the social background of the defendants was at variance with the offense of murder.

Justice (Basie) Bekebeke, 26, former nurse and regular churchgoer, was found by the court to have delivered the death blows to the policeman's head. Prof. West found him to be highly artistic, citing a large model ship meticulously made from used matchsticks while he was in prison as a Christmas present for his mother.

More than three years after the killing this close-knit community remains shattered.

"I don't know how Paballelo is ever going to recover," said Mr. Gubula, whose adopted son Zonga Mokhatle is one of the 25 convicted residents.

But the pain of Paballelo is not shared by Upington's 15,000 white residents, who are almost oblivious of the trial, or the 30,000 mixed-race residents, whose more affluent residential area is separated from the black township almost as completely as that of the whites.

A notable exception is the Reverend Aubrey Beukes, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, the mixed-race branch of the main Afrikaner church, who has taken up the cause of the 25. But he is already paying a price. Pamphlets branding him as a Communist have been distributed and his congregation of about 4,000 has been less than supportive.

"I can take the smear pamphlets and the harassment," he said. "It is the silence from my own people that I find difficult."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

U.K. Names Scientist To Study Food Illness

Britain has appointed a scientist to head a food safety committee established in the aftermath of recent food-poisoning scares over salmonella bacteria in eggs and listeria bacteria in some cheeses.

Secretary of Health Kenneth Clarke appointed Sir Mark Richmond, 58, a professor of molecular biology and vice-chancellor of Manchester University, to head the Committee on Microbiological Food Safety. It will investigate links between increased rates of food-borne illnesses and methods of processing, storing and handling food, from producer to consumer.

The food-poisoning scare started in December when Edwina Currie, the junior health minister, said that most of Britain's eggs were contaminated with salmonella. The statement caused an uproar among egg producers, and Mrs. Currie resigned later that month. Twenty-three Britons died of salmonella poisoning last year.

Two weeks ago, Britain backed down on charges that some French soft cheeses might be contaminated with listeria bacteria, which can be lethal, especially to infants and fetuses.

Xavier L'Horpiez/The Associated Press

POSTE EXPRESSIONISM — A passer-by ponders two of the 130 listing mailboxes that are popping up this week in Paris. Designed by Jacqueline Dausac, they will be working mailboxes for a month before being elevated to museum status.

Venetians to Vote On City 'Divorce'

Venetians are to vote on an administrative separation between the lagoon city and its mainland industrial center, Mestre. A spokesman for the regional council of Veneto said this week that a nonbinding referendum on "the divorce," as it is popularly called, will be held in early June. The final decision will be up to the regional assembly.

Mestre, the traditional boat landing for Venetians visiting the mainland, was incorporated into Venice in the 1920s during the Mussolini era. A bridge linking Venice and Mestre was built in 1932. Of the metropolitan area's 320,000 inhabitants, 190,000 live in Mestre.

About 7,000 Venetians had petitioned for a separation. The "separatists" argue that Venice needs to concentrate all its efforts on saving its cultural heritage without getting involved in mainland problems. Opponents contend that the two should stay together, especially since a comprehensive project has been begun to fight pollution in the lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.

In a similar referendum held in 1979, 72 percent of people in the area rejected separation. But this time the vote is excepted to be closer, the regional spokesman said.

Around Europe

Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, arrived in Belgrade on Tuesday to seek a pardon for Rajko Medenica, a Yugoslav doctor living in the United States. Dr. Medenica, 49, a specialist in cancer and blood diseases, was convicted in absentia of embezzling millions of dollars worth of health insurance and sentenced to a 20-year prison term by a Belgrade court in 1983. Mr. Ali, who was accompanied by a number of U.S. diplomats, politicians and former patients of Dr. Medenica's, said the physician had worked wonders in treating him. "I've got Parkinson's syndrome, and all the doctors in the world gave up," Mr. Ali said. "If it wasn't for him, I'd be much worse now."

Hungarian historians and lawyers have formed the Society of the Holy Crown, the official news agency MTI reports. The goal is to uphold traditions linked to national symbols and restore Hungary's historic coat of arms to official use, the agency said. Last month, several members of parliament called for a change in Hungary's coat of arms, suggesting that the five-pointed red star, the symbol of communism, be replaced by St. Stephen's crown. St. Stephen, Hungary's first Christian king, reigned from 1001 until his death in 1038. The crown is kept in the National Museum in Budapest. A government commission is studying a new coat of arms.

Only 8 percent of Italians believe in guardian angels and only 2 percent regularly invoke their protection, according to a poll by an Italian Roman Catholic weekly. The survey, by the Rome-based Prospettive nel Mondo, was based on responses to 1,070 questionnaires. The journal said it will organize a conference in Rome next month to discuss why Italians have lost their faith in angels and "to study the influence angels have on the lives of human beings."

Sytske Looijen

John Paddu/The Associated Press

Joyce Seipei, mother of the youth allegedly beaten and murdered.

Mandela Exploitation Seen by Apartheid Foes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-apartheid groups in South Africa said Wednesday that the police were exploiting the criminal investigation of Winnie Mandela's bodyguards to create divisions among blacks.

And in Paris, a senior black nationalist accused Pretoria of manipulating the Mandela scandal for its own ends and suggested that her squad of bodyguards might have been infiltrated.

South African anti-apartheid groups said the police had even offered to pay for the funeral of Stompie Moekhetsi, 14, who reportedly was beaten at Mrs. Mandela's home in December. The youth's decomposed body was found in January, and two of Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards were formally charged with the killing.

"Police are trying to divide the community and blame Stompie's death on frictions in black groups," said Lister Skosana of the Tumahole Civic Association, an anti-apartheid group from the youth's hometown in the central part of the country.

The youth's death is at the center of a growing scandal surrounding Mrs. Mandela and a group of unofficial bodyguards who lived at her home in Soweto, the huge township outside Johannesburg.

The bodyguards are known as the United Mandela Football Club. One team member, Jabu Sithole, and the self-described team coach, Jerry Richardson, have been charged with the killing of the youth and the abductions and beatings of three others.

Anti-apartheid leaders last week accused Mandela United of waging a "reign of terror," renounced Mrs. Mandela and urged their followers not to associate with her. Mrs. Mandela's husband, the leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has been imprisoned for 27 years but remains the country's best known black figure.

The dead youth's mother, Joyce Seipei, said in Johannesburg that the police offered to pay for son's funeral, but she declined to accept. A police spokesman denied that they had offered to pay for the funeral.

Mrs. Seipei refused to comment about Mrs. Mandela, saying through an interpreter, "I have not met her and I don't want to meet her."

In Paris, the black nationalist, Thomas Nkobi, treasurer of the African National Congress, said that he had no concrete proof but also no doubt that South Africa's white minority government "had a hand in" the affair.

Mr. Nkobi, clearly intent on limiting the potential damage to the image of the black nationalist movement, said Pretoria was certainly out to manipulate the affair for its own purposes. *(AP, Reuters)*

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Frederic Neema/Reuters

Yasser Arafat, left, and Eduard Shevardnadze at a news conference Wednesday after their meeting.

SOVIET: *Talks With Israel*

(Continued from Page 1)

ence under the auspices of the UN Security Council, while seeking some new influence with Israel.

At a news conference, Mr. Arens made clear that Israel had not shifted ground on substantive issues. He called the PLO "the major obstacle to peace at the present time" and said that the violence of 14-month Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip could "only make the peace process more difficult and possibly even impossible."

The PLO, which sees the uprising as its main source of pressure for a settlement, has vowed it will continue until the occupation ends.

Mr. Arens said that Mr. Shevardnadze asked him why Israel opposed an international peace conference and that he, in turn, asked why Moscow opposed the Israeli formula for direct negotiations between the Jewish state and its Arab adversaries arranged solely by the two superpowers.

"I have no doubt that that is the only way of bringing about peace in the area," Mr. Arens said. He renewed Israeli suggestions that, if Jordan did not wish to represent Palestinians at a peace negotiation, then Israel should seek "interlocutors" among Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Mr. Arens said it was up to the Soviet Union to re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel since Moscow broke them. The Soviet Union says it will restore the relationship once Israel agrees to an international peace conference. But Mr. Arens insisted Wednesday that there be no conditions for renewed ties.

When he arrived in Cairo shortly after Mr. Arens flew home, Mr. Arafat said he did not believe that Israeli opposition to an international conference was immutable.

Israel, he said, had "repeated slogans against withdrawal from Sinai and yet they pulled out" — a reference to the terms of the 1979 peace with Egypt, the only Arab state to have formally ended hostilities with Israel.

Dissident Invited to Bush Banquet

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's leading dissident, Fang Lizhi, has been invited to a banquet being given by President George Bush for Chinese leaders here Sunday evening.

Mr. Fang, an astrophysicist who is sometimes called the Andrei Sakharov of China, said Wednesday night that he was surprised by the invitation and considered it "a good sign."

Mr. Fang, 52, was banned from traveling abroad last year after he criticized corruption among government officials and mentioned rumors that children of some high officials were making illegal business profits and depositing the money overseas. He was removed from the Communist Party in 1987 after being accused of encouraging student demonstrations.

The invitation to attend Mr. Bush's banquet at a Beijing hotel sends a powerful signal to the country's restless intellectuals, telling them in effect that the United States is interested in promoting human rights in China. It is is expected to bolster the morale of Mr. Fang and other intellectuals who have recently been calling for the release of China's political prisoners.

The United States has often been accused of assuming a double standard on human rights, taking a tough position toward the Soviet Union while expecting and demanding little of China. So the invitation to Mr. Fang comes as a surprise.

"It's evidence that we're interested in human rights," said a U.S. Embassy official. "It shows that we're interested in listening to the many voices that are coming out of China," said an embassy colleague.

FUNERAL: *Rites to Be a Gateway to Japan's Past*

(Continued from Page 1)

secular observances that are to precede Hirohito's entombment will surpass in their formal grandeur even the funeral that followed the death in 1926 of his father, Emperor Taisho, according to students of the imperial institution.

Political analysts say the global representation Friday at ceremonies with such deeply religious overtones will be a dramatic demonstration of Japan's ability to carry a weakening and controversial institution into a new age of "internationalization."

The government's intent in so managing the funeral, political and social analysts say, is partly to revive public respect for a politically useful institution whose influence over many Japanese, while still apparent, has begun to wane. But it is also engaging highly sensitive issues beyond this.

One is the resolving of an innate contradiction in the postwar constitution, which stipulates that the emperor is only a symbol of the state and not a god, and that sovereignty resides with the Japanese people. It is only by virtue of the monarch's role as head of the Shinto religion that he can be elevated to a place above the citizenry.

Another is the still more sensitive and unresolved question of Hirohito's wartime responsibility. In this, the many dignitaries at his funeral will act as a kind of world tribunal, Japanese analysts say, effectively delivering a verdict of not guilty that is likely to remove the issue decisively from the mainstream of national political concerns.

"However foreign officials view their presence here Friday is of secondary importance to our government," a Japanese newspaper commentator said. "For the Japanese public, they will essentially be absolving the emperor on the question of his wartime responsibility."

Dignitaries from 159 countries, including 55 heads of state, 11 prime ministers and 14 representatives of royal families, are to attend.

Emperor Akihito, Mr. Takeshita and other senior Japanese officials have scheduled several days of back-to-back encounters with the dignitaries.

The response from world capitals has gone "far beyond our most optimistic expectations," a Foreign Ministry official said.

The government's management of the funeral ceremony, as well as the large foreign presence, appears to represent a political triumph for Japanese rightists, who have long campaigned for a larger role for the imperial system and the constitutional changes that would make this possible.

There is an evident distaste for the postwar constitution throughout the governing Liberal Democratic Party, which views it as a document imposed awkwardly on Japan by the U.S. occupation forces.

For the party, which since coming to power in the mid-1950s has supported the imperial system, the funeral is a display of the world's tribute not only to Japan's postwar economic accomplishments but to its sense of itself as a nation unlike others. The pride is discernible, and it extends far beyond the nation's sense of sorrow and regret during the mourning period.

"The imperial funeral is first of all a reaffirmation of Japan's place in the world community," said Jun Eto, a university professor and a frequent social commentator. "But this time our acceptance by friends will be expressed in a respectful, ritualistic way, not through any political or legal means."

Since Hirohito died last month at 87, it has become increasingly clear that his funeral was to be an event of historic importance for Japan, just as it was when Emperor Taisho died. In a commentary then, The New York Times described the nation as "a new country, in which public opinion for the first time has found its voice and universal suffrage is a fact."

Although the issues are vastly different, this same sense of emergence from the past now preoccupies Japan. But for many commentators, the official management of Hirohito's passing suggests a deeper pattern, one evident since the Meiji era (1868-1912), when Japan first opened its doors to the outside world.

Pressed then to join the international community for the first time, postfeudal Japan did so while its leaders at the same time urged a retreat into the psychologically protective cocoon of traditional Japanese culture.

These impulses have been subtly evident here since the campaign to internationalize began in earnest earlier this decade. While encouraging ordinary Japanese to acquire the trappings of world citizenship, leaders have discouraged any new diversity in thought that would allow a departure from longstanding attitudes toward both the outside world and authority at home.

For all the cultural and religious crosscurrents at work here, the key concern for the political mainstream remains Japan's continued prosperity and its place under the U.S. security umbrella, with all the limitations this implies on the nation's autonomy.

What remains unclear on the eve of the funeral is how these concerns will be balanced in coming years with a Japan prepared to assert its identity anew or retreat into itself, as it has in the past.

TV: *New Look in Italy*

(Continued from Page 1)

RAI Television, Enrico Manca, worried that "brutally violent images risk stimulating the morbid curiosity of spectators more than their critical ability."

An investigating magistrate, meanwhile, impounded a cassette of the broadcast in an effort to determine whether Claudio B. had injected heroin voluntarily and whether any crime had been committed.

But many other Italians felt the program had hit the issue squarely on the head. Italy leads Europe in the number of heroin addicts — close to 450,000 — and there were about 700 deaths last year from overdoses, a sharp increase from 1987. Legislation that would significantly strengthen Italy's liberal drug laws has been bogged down in Parliament for more than two months.

Vincenzo Muccioli, founder of San Patrignano, Italy's best-known center for drug addiction treatment, found the graphic presentation "absolutely justified."

"These images burn into your conscience," he said. "They show you things as they are."

Guglielmo Zucconi, who moderated the program, said: "It was a punch in the stomach, but there was a need for it. The reality is that the state isn't moving" on the drug front.

Canale 5 said that 90 percent of callers have expressed support for the program, with many parents asking for tapes to be shown at school or for a retransmission earlier in the evening.

Yeltsin, the Ex-Moscow Party Chief, Rehabilitates Himself at the Polls

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin leaned into the microphone at the elegant Hall of Columns and, in a voice intended to dispel any doubts about his ability to battle for the average Muscovite against the almighty bureaucrats, he bellowed, "I am physically fit and ready to fight!"

A majority of the nearly 900 electors charged with choosing candidates for the city's only at-large seat in the new national Congress of Deputies decided early Wednesday to give him a new chance at political pugilism, as they placed his name onto a ballot that will be voted on by all Moscow residents.

Mr. Yeltsin, whose reputation as a give-em-hell populist soared after he was demoted as Moscow party chief, will face a quintessential insider, the director of the factory that makes limousines for the party elite, in what is sure to be one of the most closely watched and symbolically rich contests in the March 26 election.

The nominating process for the new congress ended on Wednesday, beginning a monthlong general election campaign, the first in Soviet history in which most of the races will be contested. The election is the critical stage in what Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has called a major realignment of power toward greater democracy.

The citywide nomination was a personal triumph for Mr. Yeltsin, who was publicly rebuked and removed from his seat on the ruling Politburo for sparring too roughly with other members of the leadership.

Though he had been selected to run in at least 15 precincts, Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged in an interview before the vote was taken that this was the nomination he coveted most. "This would mean a certain rehabilitation for me," said Mr. Yeltsin, now a high-ranking official in the Construction Ministry. "I want to be chosen from here more than from anywhere else."

Hopeful contenders for the citywide nomination at one time included candidates as diverse as Andrei D. Sakharov, the human rights advocate and physicist, and Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, president of the Russian Republic and one of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party.

Dr. Sakharov, who had been rebuffed by the Academy of Scientists as a candidate for one of its guaranteed seats, decided to drop out of all other races as a protest against the academy's decision. Mr. Vorotnikov bowed out to run for an apparently safer seat in the city of Voronezh.

The list of candidates was finally wittled down to 10, including a cosmonaut, a famous folk singer and a school principal.

When the vote was counted, nearly 14 hours after the meeting had begun, only two persons had secured a majority of the 875 votes and the right to be on the ballot: Mr. Yeltsin, with 532 votes, and Yevgeny A. Brakov, general director of the ZIL auto factory, with 577 votes.

Although he has not formally accepted the nomination, Mr. Yeltsin and his aides indicated that he would. If he should win, Mr. Yeltsin has already said that he will step down from his ministerial post, since the law stipulates that he cannot hold both jobs.

Yugoslav Gas Price Up 35%

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia, struggling with annual inflation running at almost 300 percent, boosted gasoline prices by nearly 35 percent Wednesday, Tanjug reported.

75 Ailing Iraqi POWs Flown Home by Iran

The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — Seventy-five sick and disabled Iraqi prisoners of war released by Iran arrived by air in Baghdad on Wednesday. Six others requested political asylum in Iran, a Red Cross official said.

The 75 are part of a group of 260 Iraqi prisoners Iran said it would free, with 25 asking to stay behind, according to the official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus. The first group of 80 prisoners went home Tuesday, and another 80 will be repatriated Thursday, said IRNA.

Egypt and Israel Agree Over Taba

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Egypt and Israel have agreed on compensation in their dispute over a tiny Red Sea enclave.

The agreement announced Tuesday by the Egyptian minister of tourism, Fouad Sultan, removed the major obstacle to Egypt's recovery of the Taba enclave, awarded by international arbitration in September.

Under the agreement, Egypt will pay $37 million — little more than half the initial claim — to the Israeli owners of the Aviya-Sonesta Beach Hotel in Taba. The small enclave overlooks the Gulf of Aqaba at the southern end of the Egyptian-Israeli frontier.

CZAR: *Russian Revival*

(Continued from Page 1)

patrious with greater religious freedom and promises to restore neglected Russian monuments, while discouraging the more furtive and xenophobic brand of nationalism, embodied in a rightist nationalist group called Pamyat, or "memory."

Many liberals express concern, however, that the government is playing with fire by courting this force.

Russian nationalism has long represented an important and essentially conservative power in this society.

It is a craving for verities, an aversion to democracy and pluralism, a resistance to modernity, a nostalgia for village, family and a loving, authoritarian church.

Many Russian nationalists consider Marxism to be as alien as rock music.

Adherents of this movement seem likely to resist Mr. Gorbachev's program as a source of permissiveness and Westernization, rather than to embrace it for reopening churches.

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SCIENCE

A New Strategy in the Battle Against Cocaine Addiction

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Service

RECENT scientific reports have raised the hope that psychologically active drugs could help cocaine addicts control their craving for the highly addictive substance and allow them to enter more traditional forms of therapy.

Researchers at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine in Minneapolis have preliminary but promising evidence that carbamazepine, a drug used for more than two decades to control seizures and some kinds of depression, can dampen the craving for cocaine. Coupled with more traditional psychotherapy treatments, the drug has helped a handful of addicts stay off cocaine for weeks to months at a time.

Yale University School of Medicine psychiatrists reported in this month's Archives of General Psychiatry that desipramine, an antidepressant drug, can help cocaine addicts achieve three to four weeks of cocaine abstinence when they first enter therapy, a critical period. Desipramine also helped reduce cocaine craving.

At the Addiction Research Center in Baltimore, federal scientists have found that so-called calcium channel blockers, which block the flow of calcium into and out of cells, can reduce the euphoria that cocaine produces.

In research labs around the United States, half a dozen other drugs are under investigation for their ability to dampen the craving for cocaine or block its euphoric effects.

Using medications to fight cocaine craving and euphoria "is brand new, all of it," said Dr. Frank H. Gawin, a psychiatrist and drug-abuse expert at the Yale University School of Medicine.

"We have a variety of drugs that we are working with right now," said Dr. Charles R. Schuster, head of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. "Carbamazepine is just one that has been found to have effects in reducing craving."

The need for effective medications to help individuals get off cocaine is critical. The drug, especially in a potent, smokeable form called "crack," is powerfully addictive, perhaps the most addictive substance known. Addicts suffer cravings that even individuals highly motivated to quit find difficult to overcome.

Depending on the study and the drug-treatment center, 60 to 100 percent of cocaine users go back to their addiction within a year after therapy ends, at least in part because of unrelenting cravings.

The estimated street consumption of cocaine in the United States soared from 31 metric tons (34.1 short tons) in 1982 to 72.3 metric tons in 1985, the last year for which statistics are available.

According to the 1985 National Survey on Drug Abuse, 22.2 million people said they had tried cocaine (or crack) at least once, while 5.8 million said they had used it in the past 30 days.

Last month, physicians from San Francisco General Hospital warned that the increased use of intravenous cocaine, especially among former heroin addicts now in methadone programs, has heightened the risk of spreading the human immunodeficiency virus, the cause of AIDS.

Among 633 heterosexual intravenous drug users studied in San Francisco, 35 percent of daily cocaine injectors carried the AIDS virus, compared with 19 percent of daily heroin injectors. Cocaine may be worse, the physicians wrote in the Journal of the American Medical Association, because cocaine addicts inject more frequently — more than 10 times a day in some cases — and tend to frequent so-called shooting galleries, where drug addicts congregate to buy and use drugs and often share needles.

While the AIDS epidemic has become more and more closely tied to the drug epidemic, drugs clearly have even wider social impacts, and a therapy for cocaine addiction would go a long way toward solving some of them.

"An effective psychopharmacologic agent that would reduce craving would have immediate impact on the most intractable problems facing the city, from AIDS to crime to educational problems to the homeless," said Dr. Stephen Joseph, the New York City Health Commissioner. "The cocaine epidemic is a bottom-line denominator to every social problem in the city. It is also the problem for which we have no specific answer."

Dr. Joseph recently called for an intensive national program to develop a methadone-like drug for cocaine. Methadone is used as a legal substitute for heroin addicts to help them control cravings and get them into treatment.

There has been no equivalent drug for cocaine, and traditional approaches have pretty much failed with cocaine, experts said. The intensity of the addiction makes it difficult for addicts to concentrate on getting better. Merely talking about their past drug use can cause cravings strong enough to make addicts go out and use cocaine right after the therapy session.

Drug for Heart Attacks Is Tested in Stroke Cases

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

THE patient was already in the hospital when he suffered a massive stroke that paralyzed his entire left side. It began about 10 P.M.

"By about 2:30 the next morning, I thought he was going to die," said Dr. David Levy of New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center.

But then the patient began to recover. First he regained some use of his left leg, then his left arm. In a few days, dexterity had returned to his fingers. He was able to walk again and felt ready to go home. He was recently discharged from the hospital.

There were two unusual things about the case: the patient's prompt and substantial recovery after loss of body function that lasted for several hours and the experimental treatment he received.

About 55 minutes after the stroke began, the patient was given an infusion of tissue plasminogen activator, TPA, a drug that dissolves blood clots.

A computerized X-ray scan of the brain had established that the stroke resulted from blockage of a major artery that normally fed nourishing blood to the right side of his brain.

If clot-dissolving drugs prove safe and effective in halting the progress of strokes, it might save many of thousands of lives that are lost to strokes every year. It might also prevent many other patients from being permanently disabled. No such treatment has yet been proved effective, but drugs like TPA offer hope.

TPA is widely used against heart attack, often producing dramatic improvement. But its use against stroke is still in the research stage, and there have been serious doubts about the safety of clot-dissolving treatment for stroke patients.

Comparable studies several years ago with another clot dissolver, streptokinase, and an anti-coagulant, heparin, proved to be unsafe, said Dr. John R. Marler of the U.S. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. There were excess hemorrhages and deaths. Heparin tends to prevent clot formation but will not dissolve a clot that has already formed.

The stroke patient at Cornell was one of about 50 who have been treated with TPA in a study sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, of which the neurology institute is a part.

The study is expected to be completed by September or October, with more than 60 stroke victims treated.

A computerized scan of the brain must be done before each treatment to make sure that the stroke is caused by blood clots that block an artery, not by hemorrhage. Until recently, the rules also required that treatment begin within 90 minutes after stroke symptoms begin.

To expand the scope of the study, researchers have extended the time limit for treatment to three hours.

The brain scan, which shows what region is being deprived of blood, takes only 10 or 15 minutes. But the stringent time limits require that the patient be brought to the hospital quickly after the first symptoms appear, such as loss of function of an arm or leg or loss of ability to speak or of vision in one eye.

Another current study, with somewhat different design, was organized independently by Burroughs Wellcome Co. of North Carolina. So far about 40 patients have been treated in that study.

TPA is considered more selective in its clot-dissolving action than streptokinase, but some patients have suffered hemorrhages when they used it, and hemorrhages in the brain can cause strokes.

About 75 percent of the fatal strokes in the United States are caused by arterial blockage, but because of the hemorrhage risk, some doctors suspect that clot-dissolving drugs would do more harm than good for stroke patients.

With the estimated annual deaths in the United States at 150,000, stroke exacts a greater toll than that of any other disease except heart disease and cancer. There are nearly 2 million stroke survivors in the United States.

"There is no proven treatment for ischemic stroke at the present time," Dr. Marler said, referring to the most common type that results from blockage of any of the arteries that supply blood to the brain.

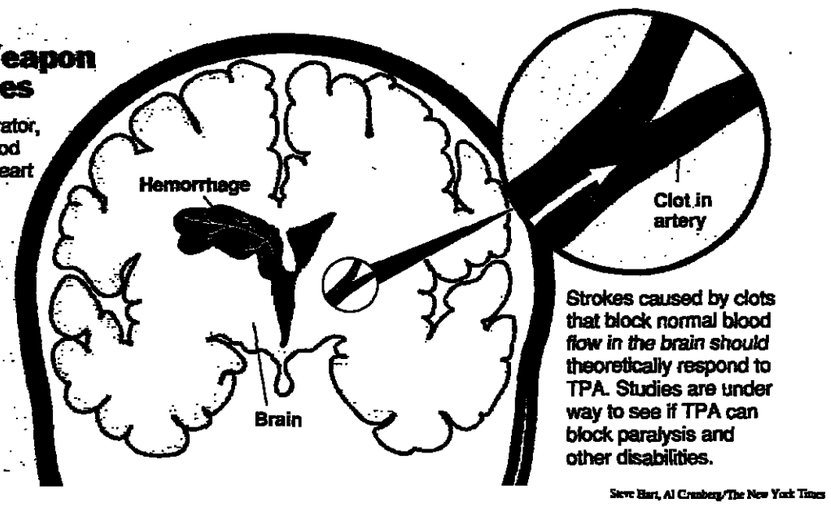
The NIH research is testing the value of the clot-dissolving treatment when used as early as possible after the stroke symptoms develop. The Burroughs Wellcome study is designed to determine whether the drug treatment actually reopens the clogged artery that causes the stroke symptoms.

If the new studies show that the anti-clotting treatment does reduce the toll of strokes, there will be a need for major re-education of the public and the medical profession, participants in the research say.

Although it is widely accepted that a heart attack patient needs immediate treatment and must get to a hospital as soon as possible, that perception does not extend to stroke.

There is a widespread belief that little can be done for most stroke patients in the acute initial phase of the illness, and this view often causes delay in getting the patient to a hospital.

For the doctors treating stroke there is at least one major problem. It is difficult, from the patient's symptoms, to tell whether a stroke is caused by artery blockage or by hemorrhage, and yet this determination must be made before anti-clotting treatment is attempted. It would do no good and probably would do much harm, if the stroke was one of those caused by hemorrhage.



When Japan Inc. Turns to Medicine

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japanese scientists have begun developing a tiny robot to move inside the human body to treat diseased tissue.

The scientists eventually hope to produce a robot that can transmit its location and findings, and can cut or otherwise treat diseased parts, said Iwao Fujimasa of Tokyo University's Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology.

"Researchers for many years have sent probes to study the oceans and outer space. We hope to be able to study the inner world," Dr. Fujimasa said.

Dr. Fujimasa, an artificial heart specialist, said the goal is a robot about a tenth of a centimeter (0.04 inches) in size that will be able to travel through veins and inside organs.

The project will require that the smallest currently available parts be reduced to about one-thousandth their current size.

The group includes scientists from schools such as Tokyo University and Tokyo Institute of Technology, and from companies such as Toyota, Hitachi and Sumitomo Electric Industries.

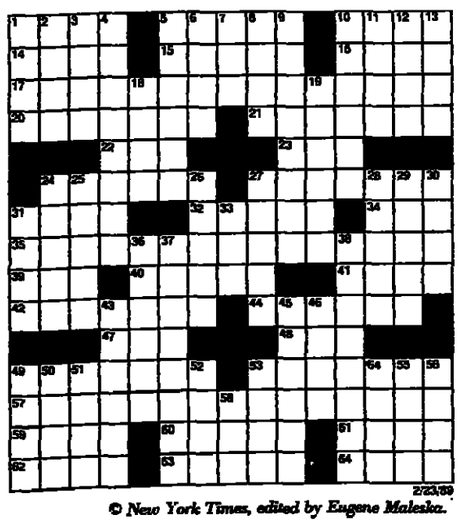
Since September, the group has received financial support from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It hopes the ministry will fund an $80 million center and provide annual funding of $1.6 million.

ACROSS

1 Crocus's reproductive structure
5 "—— la vista!"
10 Environmental sci
14 Leigh Hunt hero
15 Magistrate in Sparta
16 Cob or drake
17 Recording artist joins an actor
20 Shaped like a bristle
21 Truman's last Secretary of State
22 Kind of verb: Abbr
23 Dorn of seven Henrys
24 Sea between Asia Minor and Greece
27 Gets results
31 "—— girl"
32 Source of a fragrant rootstock
34 "Cara ——," 1954 song
35 Screen hero meets TV personage
39 Black bird
40 On the hefty side
41 First, in Frankfurt
42 Some clergymen
44 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry: 1920
47 Actress Lupino
48 School in Mass.
49 Kefauver's "—— America"
53 Flowering shrubs of the honeysuckle family
57 Actor teams up with a singer
59 Alaskan statesman
60 Egg-shaped
61 One of the Penns
62 Eyetooth
63 Broadway musical: 1954
64 Unexciting

DOWN

1 Areas in trucks
2 Newspaper notice, for short
3 ——-poly
4 Meat and vegetable stew
5 Mohammed's flight from Mecca
6 Footless creature
7 Haggard novel
8 Indian weight
9 A symbol of comfort
10 Bert Convy and Dick Clark
11 Detroit products
12 Bread spread
13 Sprat's diet
18 Time long past
19 Gold: Comb. form
24 Make amends
25 Moral
26 Author of "The Last Voyage"
27 Get all gussied up
28 Hebrew dry measures
29 Leading
30 Speedy
31 Slightly open
33 Hosp. group
36 Abounding in trees
37 "—— feathers ...": Pope
38 Most tractable
43 Strategist's consideration
45 Personify
46 Nothing, in Nice
49 B-G connection
50 Melodic mode in Hindu music
51 Film producer Tors
52 Gulf of Finland feeder
53 A —— Able
54 Conceit
55 Eliot's Bede
56 Word in a New Year's song
58 Nol of Cambodia



2/23/89

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	L	A	M		A	B	B	Y		P	R	A	T	E
P	I	L	E		R	A	R	A		H	O	N	E	Y
A	L	E	S		O	R	A	L		A	L	T	A	R
R	I	C	H	F	U	D	G	E	I	S	L	I	K	E
			R	N	S			R	E	E				
		S	O	L	I	D		A	R	A		R	A	G	S
R	E	R	I	G		C	R	A	N	E		C	R	I
A	D	I	V	I	N	I	T	Y	I	N	T	H	A	T
T	A	O		D	O	T	E	S		D	I	E	T	S
E	N	N	A			T	Y	L		T	E	N	S	E
			D	R	U			T	R	A				
I	T	S	H	A	P	E	S	O	U	R	E	N	D	S
T	A	K	E	N		L	A	N	A		T	O	R	T
S	M	I	R	K		A	M	E	N		C	L	A	Y
A	P	S	E	S		N	E	S	T		H	A	T	E

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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S/he must have excellent English, and a good working knowledge of one other official language of AI (Arabic, French or Spanish) is highly desirable. S/he must be able to communicate well both orally and in writing, and must be able to work in an international and multicultural environment. S/he will be expected to travel and to work weekends.

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1 Easton St.
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom
Tel.: (01) 833 3905 – (24 hr answerphone).

amnesty international

IN BRIEF

'Killer' Bees Fierce Only in Mass

NEW YORK (NYT) — The threat from Africanized "killer" bees arises from their mass attacks rather than their venom, according to research reported in the journal Nature.

Dissections of 1,000 European honeybees from Arizona and 1,000 Africanized bees from Costa Rica showed that the Africanized variety carried less venom than their European cousins.

But the Africanized bees are so fierce that thousands may sting someone who disturbs their nest. People have survived as many as 500 stings without treatment, but more than 500 stings "are commonly fatal."

Support for Breast Cancer Drugs

BOSTON (UPI) — Breast cancer patients whose cancer has not spread are apparently less likely to suffer relapses if they receive drug therapy after surgery, four major studies have concluded.

The studies, involving more than 5,000 women whose cancer appeared to have been confined to their breast, found those who received chemotherapy were up to 15 percent less likely to have a recurrence if they received chemotherapy or hormonal therapy following surgery.

The findings support a controversial advisory issued by government cancer experts last spring suggesting all women with breast cancer consider so-called adjuvant therapy after surgery.

Ozone Severely Cuts Grain Yields

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ozone, an air pollutant, can reduce grain crop yields far more severely than previously known.

A study last year by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concluded that ozone pollution was reducing crop yields by $2.5 billion to $3 billion each year in the United States. That and concerns about possible damage to forests led EPA scientists, as well as an independent scientific panel, to conclude that the agency should sharply tighten its ozone standards.

The previous EPA-sponsored studies had suggested that ozone was reducing crop yields by about 12 percent. But the new study showed that last summer the ozone in an unusually hot, stagnant, pollution-laden air cut wheat yields in experimental plots near Ithaca, New York, by as much as 30 percent.

Laser Treatment Erases Birthmarks

BOSTON (AP) — A new laser treatment can safely erase port-wine stains from the faces of children, even during infancy, and often spare youngsters from growing up with these disfiguring birthmarks, a study concludes.

Doctors have used similar lasers for several years to lighten the purplish birthmarks, which usually appear on the face. While the therapy often worked well in adults, it caused unacceptable scarring in children. Now, a new laser is available.

"When we completely cleared the patient of port-wine stain, we got normal skin that is indistinguishable from adjacent skin with normal pigmentation, normal texture and normal hair growth," said Dr. Oon Tian Tan, who has worked with the laser at Boston University School of Medicine. "The only structure that was destroyed was the abnormal blood vessels."

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DomRs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexUt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenEl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatSer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexEst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PalmEl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UCarb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BriRsc n	14119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhilPet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT&T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emhrt	13488	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FPL Gp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChamSp	12384	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	163,140,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	173,904,710
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,120,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,449,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	129,515,600
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	115,234,000
NYSE volume up	15,392,900
NYSE volume down	129,925,200
Amex volume up	2,220,500
Amex volume down	6,075,900
OTC volume up	27,148,330
OTC volume down	69,832,256

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	165.22	163.48	163.55	—2.51
Industrials	200.61	197.90	198.00	—3.29
Transp.	162.67	160.58	161.29	—2.09
Utilities	77.84	77.18	77.18	—0.86
Finance	137.77	136.32	136.39	—1.79

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	157	248
Declined	425	322
Unchanged	278	246
Total Issues	862	856
New Highs	11	23
New Lows	6	7

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	402.19	—3.89	404.17	394.03
Industrials	397.67	—4.50	400.05	389.52
Finance	480.47	—2.49	481.83	451.27
Banks	457.76	—4.84	462.86	447.58
Insurance	461.94	—5.15	461.20	449.27
Utilities	348.06	—4.92	546.06	525.47
Transp.	423.74	—4.34	427.75	423.08

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CWG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Time	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FruthL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DataPd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GCda g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MichSir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cogenr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENSR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lionel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENSCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	88.29	—0.25
Utilities	87.75	—0.43
Industrials	88.82	Unch.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	353	611
Declined	1197	872
Unchanged	444	505
Total Issues	1974	1988
New Highs	19	30
New Lows	10	13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb 21	272,551	634,971	19,931
Feb 17	251,205	522,232	4,524
Feb 16	307,972	502,878	6,479
Feb 15	353,415	503,916	4,663
Feb 14	299,282	513,938	6,348

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2323.84	2327.50	2276.43	2284.11	— 42.32
Trans	1080.21	1084.57	1057.89	1069.21	— 12.94
Util	185.40	185.99	183.44	183.42	— 1.89
Comp	885.48	887.88	868.71	873.21	— 13.55

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	342.07	335.80	335.96	—6.11
Transp.	254.18	248.59	250.41	—3.77
Utilities	117.18	115.77	115.79	—1.39
Finance	26.91	26.40	26.42	—0.49
SP 500	295.98	290.76	290.91	—5.07
SP 100	281.66	276.22	276.30	—5.36

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	730	946
Declined	1,406	1,131
Unchanged	2,344	2,401
Total Issues	4,480	4,478

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
224.98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Inflation Fears Batter NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday as investors took a dim view of news of a sharper-than-expected rise in January consumer prices and took profits on the market's recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 1.61 points Tuesday, plunged 42.50, to 2,283.93.

Broader-market indicators also fell. The New York Stock Exchange index declined 2.51, to 163.55. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 5.07, to 290.91. The price of an average share lost 51 cents.

Declines trounced advances by a 4-1 margin. Big Board volume rose to 163 million shares, compared with 142 million traded Tuesday.

Stock prices retreated at the opening after the government said consumer prices rose 0.6 percent in January, the biggest monthly leap in two years. The 0.6 percent rise exceeded forecasts of a 0.5 percent increase, and came on the heels of news of a 1 percent jump in producer prices last month.

The sell-off gathered steam later in the morning when Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, told the House Banking Committee that the 0.6 percent rise in January consumer prices was "disturbing."

Mr. Greenspan appeared before the committee during his second day of semiannual testimony to Congress.

His remarks Wednesday affirmed his view that the risks in the economy appear to lean toward inflationary pressures, which could build if any attempt is made to lower interest rates over the short term.

"The latest numbers are clearly negative for inflation," said Jerry Hinkle, a trader at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "Things are going in the wrong direction as far as the Fed is concerned."

Don R. Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat, First Securities Inc. in Richmond, Virginia, said investors were also disturbed by news of higher prices for commodities such as copper and aluminum.

In light of all the data reflecting inflationary pressures, Mr. Hays said the picture appeared rather dim for the stock market for the near future.

"Everybody, including takeover stocks buyers, is pulling in their horns until interest rates let up," he said.

Looking ahead, Mr. Hays and Mr. Hinkle said profit-taking was likely to pressure the market during the next few sessions as investors kept an eye on the inflation front and interest rates.

In trading Wednesday, Dominion Resources was the most active NYSE issue, falling ⅛ to 41⅞. The stock goes ex-dividend Thursday.

Texas Utilities followed, slipping ⅛ to 28¾. General Electric was third, tumbling 1⅜ to 45⅝.

Among the blue chips, IBM fell 2¼ to 123⅜, AT&T fell ¾ to 30½, General Motors fell 2¼ to 86¾, Sears fell ½ to 41¼, International Paper fell 1¼ to 47⅞ and American Express fell ⅝ to 30⅛.

NCR jumped 2 to 61¼ amid recurring takeover speculation.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 2.98, to 321.88. The price of an average share lost 12 cents. Declines led advances 2-1 margin.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

FROM TELEVISION NETWORKS

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1989 **

TO RAILWAY NETWORKS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Transatlantic Combat Swirls Around Europe's New Fighter

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

MUNICH — Europeans boast that the European Fighter Aircraft, one of the continent's most ambitious military projects, is a prime example of international cooperation that will spread costs among nations and heighten their aerospace expertise.

But across the Atlantic, many American officials assert that the four-nation project, backed by Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, is a case of national pride clashing with economic sense.

These officials argue that the Europeans could stretch their military budgets much further by buying upgraded American fighters — even manufacturing parts of the planes themselves — rather than spending almost $10 billion to develop a new aircraft.

Europeans counter that the Pentagon is upset because Europe is aggressively competing with U.S. aerospace companies instead of buying American-made planes. Choosing American fighters, they say, could have meant relinquishing their competitiveness in military aerospace and laying off thousands of engineers.

The Eurofighter debate illustrates how difficult it can be to balance security concerns with economic ones, and national concerns with those of the Atlantic alliance.

Not only have the Europeans differed with the United States over the aircraft, but France is not cooperating with the other European nations and is building its own plane.

The four nations in Eurofighter Jagdflugzeug GmbH, the Munich-based consortium developing the fighter, have also argued among themselves over various issues related to the project.

To complicate matters, as relations improve with Eastern Europe, Western Europe is debating whether the aircraft is needed at all.

The Eurofighter, which is scheduled to begin service in 1996, is expected to usher in a decade of intense competition between American and European rivals in the huge export market for military aircraft — a market expected to total at least 1,500 aircraft over the next decade.

The Eurofighter will battle for export sales against three other new aircraft: an upgraded version of General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 Falcon, an upgraded McDonnell Douglas Corp.-Northrop Corp. FA-18 Hornet and France's Rafale fighter. The consortium will vie with the Americans for orders from Belgium, Denmark and Saudi Arabia — nations that will soon choose replacements for old American aircraft.

"American companies are worried about losing contracts," said a senior Pentagon official who asked not to be identified. "There's no way around it. There will be much more competition."

American officials say the debate boils down to cost and efficiency, as well as keeping a new project from starving other military programs of money.

"What concerns the Department of Defense about the Eurofighter are the high costs, the high technological risk and the duplication of effort," the Pentagon official said. "What bothers me most is we missed a great opportunity for cooperation, and we're going to pay billions for it."

Europeans could buy upgraded FA-

See FIGHTER, Page 13

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Prying Employers Cite Need to Protect Firms

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Companies used to think nothing of telling their employees how to behave away from their jobs. In 1872, the Boston Herald's rules of conduct for employees included specific instructions on what they were expected to do during their spare time, such as "read the Bible and other good books."

There were also rules about what employees should avoid on their days off if they expected to win points with the boss. These activities included "smoking Spanish cigars, using liquor in any form, frequenting pool and public halls, or getting shaved in a barber shop." If a supervisor caught an employee violating the rules, he would have "good reason to suspect worth, intentions, integrity and honesty."

Today, employees expect less interference from the company in their private lives.

In some ways, executives are interfering more than they used to.

Yet in some ways, executives are interfering more than they used to do. They argue that the meddling is only meant to prevent abuse and protect the corporate interest. But where does one draw the line?

"Because of changes in society, there is more of a need to know by employers, but more of an inclination to resist by employees," said Ronald Berenbeim, senior research associate at the Conference Board, a New York-based research organization. "The invasion of privacy issue will be one of the most important issues in the next five to 10 years."

Many companies, including International Business Machines Corp., Du Pont Co., Exxon Corp. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., test employees for drugs. Some randomly test managers for drugs on Monday mornings to catch weekend drug users.

Some senior managers who favor drug testing say they do not care whether an employee is an occasional drug user or a consistent drug abuser.

"Some drugs have long-lasting chemical residue but may no longer impact performance at work," said Helen Axel, director of the Work & Family Center at the Conference Board. "How much of life off the job should the company be concerned with?"

AN INCREASING NUMBER of companies also ask top executives to disclose their personal investments. Although this is an established practice in financial-services firms, many other companies are now introducing similar rules.

According to the preliminary findings of a study by the Conference Board that is soon to be released, two-thirds of 164 companies surveyed said they had noncompetition clauses in their contracts, which forbid employees to invest their time or money with competing concerns.

Sometimes, corporate interference stems from management's response to rapid changes in society, such as the increasing number of women managers. In one case a few years ago, an IBM marketing manager, Virginia Rulon-Miller, was fired for dating a man because he worked for an IBM competitor. She sued IBM and won $300,000 in back pay and punitive damages.

There have also been cases of suspicious chief executives who have illegally wiretapped workers and hired private detectives to find out what is happening in employees' bedrooms.

"These executives seriously believe that hiring detectives and wiretapping are proper avenues for organizational information-gathering," said Manfred Kets de Vries, professor of organizational behavior at INSEAD in Fontainebleau, France, and the co-author of "Unstable at the Top."

Mr. de Vries cited the case of Herbert Hunt, an American businessman. When asked why he hired a detective to follow a consultant whom he suspected of having an extramarital affair, Mr. Hunt replied, "I just don't want someone working for me who's out there playing around."

Nippon Sets Big Jet Order

$3.2 Billion for Boeing 747-400s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — All Nippon Airways Co., Japan's second-largest airline, has placed an order with Boeing Co. for 20 747-400 aircraft worth a total $3.15 billion, ANA said Wednesday. It is the largest order for the U.S. airplane maker's new model.

The airline is also in talks with Boeing about the purchase of new 767 airliners that could cost $1 billion more.

Sigeya Goto, executive vice president of ANA, said the new planes are needed because the carrier plans to increase its international flights, including the addition of new routes between Japan and Europe. The airline now operates 747s on both domestic and international routes, he said.

Mr. Goto said talks with Boeing on the purchase of 767s were focusing on the price of the planes and delivery dates.

ANA, the world's eighth-largest airline, flies more than 27 million passengers a year on 66 domestic routes and on international flights to Washington, Los Angeles; Beijing and Dalian, China; Guam; Sydney; Seoul, and Hong Kong.

Next year, Mr. Goto said, the airline plans to add flights from Tokyo to Bangkok, Vienna, Moscow, London and Stockholm.

ANA said the Japanese Transport Ministry gave its formal approval Wednesday to begin the Tokyo-to-Bangkok flights on July 14 and Tokyo-to-London flights, via Moscow, on July 22. The latter route would be ANA's first to Europe. The airline plans to begin the Stockholm and Vienna flights by the end of the year.

The airline started international operations in March 1986 after the deregulation of Japan's civil aviation industry. The government that year abolished the Japan Air Lines monopoly on overseas service to allow ANA, which previously flew only charter flights abroad, to compete with the national flag carrier internationally.

At the time, ANA outstripped JAL in total numbers of passengers carried and aircraft operated, although it flew shorter distances.

The number of passengers carried on ANA's international flights in the fiscal year ended last March 31 more than doubled, to 497,000, from the previous year.

The airline now has 78 Boeing 747s, 767s, 737s and 727s flying on domestic or international routes. ANA bought 11 Boeing 747s in 1986 and 25 Boeing 767s in 1985.

Mr. Goto said ANA selected the Boeing 747-400 because the airliners have a computer-controlled cockpit system that increases safety and reduces the work load of pilots, and an improved fuel system and advanced aerodynamic design that allow it to fly 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) further without refueling than the current 747s.

ANA has become in other ventures in recent years, including a joint venture hotel/office project in Beijing. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

One City's Fight With a Mighty Yen

Like Japan Itself, Tsubame Dug in to Keep Its Markets

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TSUBAME, Japan — This small city, the fork and knife capital of the world, should have died three years ago.

Producing stainless-steel flatware in a nation that eats with chopsticks, Tsubame lived and, it was widely predicted, would die by exports. So, when world leaders decided in 1985 that the value of the Japanese yen must rise to reduce the nation's burgeoning trade surplus, the metal workers who had kept Tsubame going for decades considered their prospects for continued employment limited.

Today, after two rough years, Tsubame's metal industry is prospering, producing more cutlery than ever — in fact, it is even short of labor, according to business leaders here. Like Japan itself, this small city near the coast refused to let its manufacturing sector deteriorate into a rust belt.

Tsubame's rebound typifies Japan's response to the high yen challenge, a turnaround that may come to be seen as the second economic miracle of Japan's postwar prosperity.

Despite a rapid doubling in the value of the yen that was expected to increase the price of Japanese exports and knock many firms out of business, Japan is once again racking up ever growing surpluses — surpluses that enrich the nation and confound the world.

"Three years ago we were all thinking, what will be the future? Won't we all have to quit? We really didn't know," said Masao Aiba, chief director of the Japan Metal Flatware Industry Association. "But now the general trend is good. Things are going well."

While many Americans accepted as inevitable an evolution from manufacturing to service, the Tsubame story shows how Japan believes it can have both. Tsubame succeeded with robots and advanced technology, but also with men like Kikuhei Sakatsume, 70, who still works 60 hours a week in an often bone chillingly cold shed behind his house, hand polishing table knives for 2.4 cents apiece.

Janet Snyder/Reuters

A cutlery display at the Tsubame city hall. The city, which produces half the world's flatware, has prospered despite the strong yen through advanced technology and diversification.

Far from the common image of Japan Inc., Mr. Sakatsume's workshop, with its single gas stove and dented teapot, is one of 2,000 back-yard operations in Tsubame, population 45,000.

"This isn't medium or small industry, this is microindustry," said Mr. Sakatsume, a slight man with gold teeth and gray fingernails. "But I'm 70. I can't do anything but keep going."

Tsubame and manufacturing cities throughout Japan continue to rely on hard work, but their rebound depended on much more: farsighted planning by government and business, cooperation among potential competitors, timely government aid and postponement of profits to invest in productivity and quality.

While diversifying into new, more expensive products, Tsubame's metalworkers also refused to cede an inch of the cheaper end of the market to fierce competition from lower wage countries like South Korea and Taiwan.

And in Tsubame, as throughout Japan, manufacturers seemed almost to relish the adversity.

"Maybe to some extent they worked too hard to adjust," said Mitoji Yabunaka, a Foreign Ministry official who tries to explain Japan's surplus to the world.

Tsubame, a city of clay tiled roofs and winding lanes, has been a metal working town since a monk in feudal days advised its

See TSUBAME, Page 14

U.S. Price Index For January Surged 0.6%

By John M. Berry and Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month, the largest increase in two years, as seasonally adjusted prices rose more rapidly in a broad array of goods and services, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The increase left the consumer price index 4.7 percent higher than it was a year earlier, the biggest 12-month change in nearly five years.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress he found the increase "disturbing," and a recent acceleration of wage gains was probably one reason inflation "has a firmer tone."

"If inflation worsens, a recession will move up on us more quickly than you can imagine, and it will be prolonged," Mr. Greenspan warned.

The Fed chairman said the central bank should not only seek to prevent an acceleration of inflation but should also try to stabilize prices within five years, and preferably much sooner than that. It was the first time Mr. Greenspan had suggested such a timetable.

The price report hurt both stock and bond markets, since most financial analysts said the news would likely mean higher interest rates. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 42.50 points, closing at 2,283.93. (Page 10)

Michael J. Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said it was not clear from the report "whether this is a short blip that will last a month or two, or a long-term trend."

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, Mr. Boskin said there was "a certain ambiguity" in recent price data about the prospects for an acceleration of inflation. But, he added, if inflation was heading higher, it was "incumbent on us to take swift action."

Mr. Boskin sought to play down rumors of disagreement between the administration and Mr. Greenspan over economic policies or forecasts. He said he supported the moves the Fed has taken over the past 11 months to raise interest rates and control inflation, and said the administration "would support a policy that avoids an acceleration of inflation."

The large January increase in the price index followed 0.3 percent rises in both November and December, and it was the biggest monthly change since January, 1987, when the index also rose 0.6 percent.

Energy prices, which had dropped 0.3 percent in December, rose 0.8 percent last month, and food prices went up 0.7 percent following a 0.4 percent rise, the department said. But both medical care and entertainment prices also rose 0.8 percent, transportation costs were up 0.7 percent and other goods and services jumped 1.6 percent because of large increases in tobacco and education costs.

"Clearly it shows that inflation is accelerating," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for the WEFA Group. "Some of the fears are overblown," he said.

Robert Dederick, chief economist for the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, also said he believed inflation was getting worse but was not about to soar.

"My view is that it's a little less ominous than the official number would suggest," he said. "We're really still on the same path that we've been on lo these many months. Inflation is just irregularly and slowly accelerating."

Mr. Greenspan, appearing before the House Domestic Monetary Policy subcommittee, said the rate of inflation "is not acceptable."

But he stressed that he did not believe prices were about to skyrocket. He said that in the past year, the price of materials purchased by manufacturers rose about 7 percent but that overall inflation ran at only about 4 percent.

On Cusp of Reform, Japan Has Doubts About Tax Overhaul

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — As Japan braces for the first overhaul of its tax system in four decades, fiscal observers and economists say they have only one lingering question about Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's hard-won changes: How long will it take Japan to implement substantial tax reform?

For Mr. Takeshita, the tax bills to be implemented April 1 represent an important political triumph in a bitter battle that defeated two of his predecessors. Until the bills were approved last year in the Diet, Japan's legislature, the prime minister had pointedly made them the centerpiece of his administration.

Few analysts dispute that Mr. Takeshita's reforms represent positive steps toward a more equitable system. But as the start of Japan's fiscal year approaches, the reforms are also drawing increased criticism from tax observers and economists who say they are inadequate to deal with the tasks at hand.

While a new sales tax of 3 percent will help ensure future revenue, for instance, it is neither high enough nor structured clearly enough to be implemented without substantial difficulty, fiscal analysts said. Tax cuts included in the reforms are not deep enough to provide the economic stimulus needed, these sources add, and they create new imbalances while helping correct old ones.

Economists asserted that Mr. Takeshita has effectively sacrificed the far-reaching reforms that Japan needs by making the numerous political compromises necessary to force through a tax package that would bear his name.

The prime minister's rush to secure a place in Japanese political history has also left little time to develop corresponding changes in expenditures. Only when Japan modernizes the way it disburses funds, financial analysts say, will tax reform be most effective.

"A lot of us are now looking at when reforms will begin on the new system," said Hidetoshi Tanaka, a senior economist at the Sanwa Research Institute. "The point of any good system is to be clear, fair and simple. What we have now is none of these things."

Fundamental problems in the Japanese tax system have been apparent for more than a decade. Because the system did not evolve along with the rest of the economy in the postwar era, it places a disproportionate burden on urban executives while favoring farmers and the self-employed.

In addition, the percentage of revenue derived from direct taxation on income remained unusually high for an economically advanced nation. Until now, the government has gained about three-quarters of its revenue from income taxes, compared with 40 percent in France and 43 percent in West Germany.

These issues became more urgent as Japan recognized that its population was aging more quickly than those of other industrialized countries. The need to reduce the nation's politcally troublesome trade surplus by sustaining a high level of domestic consumption also emerged as a dimension of the reform effort.

Mr. Takeshita's reforms address all of these problems. The Finance Ministry projects annual revenue of 5.4 trillion yen ($43.1 billion) from its new consumption tax and 1.2 trillion yen from a widened tax base. Corporate and personal tax cuts worth 9.2 trillion yen, providing for a "revenue negative" tax package, are forecast to reduce the trade surplus by $2 billion annually by 1991.

Along with these reforms, however, Mr. Takeshita's political concerns have forced him to introduce numerous loopholes to protect various interests, according to political and fiscal analysts. Exemptions included elsewhere in the package are inappropriate, they add, and many expect a lot of confusion among businesses and consumers once reforms are implemented.

The chief complaints, these sources said, are directed at the administration's new con-

See TAX, Page 14

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Feb. 22

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0775	3.624	1.1289	0.3311	0.1538 *	—	5.382 *	1.3232	1.6483 *
Brussels(a)	38.6025	67.36	20.969	6.1505	2.8572 *	18.5765	—	24.59	0.3048
Frankfurt	1.8406	3.211	—	0.2933	0.1362 *	0.8859	4.769 *	1.1724	1.4525 *
London (b)	1.7495	—	3.2143	10.9675	2,368.50	3.6298	67.53	2.7438	221.435
Milan	1,351.90	2,357.90	734.23	215.33	—	650.50	35.086	860.89	10.671
New York(c)	—	1.748 b	1.8345	6.2555	1,348.50	2.0785	38.47	1.565	126.40
Paris	4.276	10.956	3.4099	—	0.4644 *	3.0287	0.1626	3.997	4.956 *
Tokyo	126.80	221.84	68.95	20.25	8.941	61.09	3.2909	80.97	—
Zurich	1.5695	2.7397	0.8533	0.2504	0.1165 *	0.7562	4.0845 *	—	1.2377 *
1 ECU	1.13	0.6473	2.0795	7.091	1,527.13	2.3474	43.605	1.774	143.075
1 SDR	1.3205	0.7566	2.4085	8.2873	1,789.59	2.7433	50.9738	2.0732	167.173

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	14.615	Fin. markka	4.272	Mex. peso*	2340.00	S. Afr. rand	2.4875
Austral. $	1.2361	Greek drac.	153.50	N. Zealand $	1.6287	Soviet ruble*	0.6159
Austr. schil.	12.92	Hong Kong $	7.8003	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	115.15
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.19	Norw. krone	6.688	Swed. krona	6.30
Brazil cruz.	1.00	Indo. rupiah	1740.00	Phil. peso	21.387	Taiwan $	27.63
Canadian $	1.195	Irish £	0.6897	Port. escudo	151.00	Thai baht*	25.325
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.78	Saudi riyal*	3.7518	Turkish lira	1902.00
Danish krone	7.1515	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2881	Sing. $	1.9275	UAE dirham*	3.6732
Egypt. pound	2.3729	Malay. ring.*	2.731	S. Kor. won	677.50	Venez. boliv.	38.80

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7423	1.7383	1.7348	Canadian dollar	1.1965	1.1985	1.2085
Japanese yen	126.14	125.62	125.01	Swiss franc	1.5625	1.5579	1.5529
Deutsche mark	1.8324	1.8283	1.8238				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 11/16-9 13/16	6 3/16-6 5/16	5 11/16-5 13/16	12 11/16-12 13/16	9⅛-9¼	4¼-4⅜	8⅜-8½	7 9/16
2 months	9 13/16-9 15/16	6 5/16-6 7/16	5 13/16-5 15/16	12 15/16-12 15/16	9¼-9⅜	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	8 1/16
3 months	9 13/16-9 15/16	6⅜-6½	5⅞-6	13-13⅛	9 5/16-9 7/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 9/16-8 11/16	8⅛
6 months	9⅞-10	6½-6⅝	5 15/16-6 1/16	13-13⅛	9 7/16-9 9/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	8¼
1 year	10 1/16-10 3/16	6⅞-7	5 15/16-6 1/16	12 13/16-12 15/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	4⅜-4½	9 1/16-9 3/16	8⅜

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Feb. 22

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	11.00	11.00
Federal funds	9¾	9 5/16
Com. paper 30-179 days	8.52	8.54
3-month Treasury bills	8.52	8.44
6-month Treasury bills	8.47	8.51
3-month CD's	9.05	9.05
6-month CD's	9.15	9.15
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	3 15/16	3 15/32
1-month interbank	4 9/16	4 17/32
3-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	6.00	5.90
1-month interbank	5.90	5.90
3-month interbank	6.60	6.60
6-month interbank	6¾	6¾
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12¼	12¾
1-month interbank	13 3/32	13.00
3-month interbank	13⅛	13.00
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8⅞	8¾
1-month interbank	9 1/16	9.00
3-month interbank	9¼	9 3/16
6-month interbank	9⅜	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 22

1 month	9⅝ - 9¾
2 months	9¾ - 9⅞
3 months	9 13/16 - 9 15/16
6 months	9⅞ - 10
1 year	10 1/16 - 10 3/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 22

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.57
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.319
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 22

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	386.15	385.85	+ 3.00
Luxembourg	386.30	—	+ 3.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	388.10	388.04	+ 3.81
Zurich	385.85	386.35	+ 3.60
London	386.00	386.75	+ 3.25
New York	—	386.55	+ 0.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 19

Chelsea Ind, ChBnk adj pf, Elscint, Emhart, Energen, Fiat ADR n, FtCtyBcp n, FormicaCp, KaufBdHm, KoreaFd s, NovaInd, OwensCng, Pan Am, PetroPrt, PhEl 952pf, SolantCp, Shaklee, TesoroP pf, TranscoEng

NEW LOWS 10

ARX Inc, ClabirCp, ColesMver n, EDO, Fansteel, GatewayCo, LL&E Roylty, MCN Cp s, MuniHiInc n, NiMo 772pf

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 22

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.49	3.53	Mar	4.29	4.29	4.26	4.26¼	+.01¼
4.40	3.30	May	4.26½	4.28½	4.26	4.26¾	+.02½
4.16½	3.27	Jul	4.01½	4.03	4.00	4.00¼	+.00½
4.21½	3.52½	Sep	4.07½	4.09¾	4.07	4.07	+.01
4.32	3.78	Dec	4.19	4.21¼	4.19	4.19½	+.01
4.34	4.08	Mar	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,918					
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,522 off 1,120							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
308.00	187.50	Mar	238.00	240.00	234.60	239.20	+2.00
304.00	200.50	May	234.00	237.60	232.50	236.70	+2.00
300.00	221.00	Jul	233.00	234.00	229.50	233.00	+2.10
298.00	217.50	Aug	231.00	231.50	227.00	230.00	+3.00
286.00	214.00	Sep	227.00	227.00	224.00	226.50	+2.50
280.00	203.00	Oct	222.00	223.00	219.00	221.00	+1.00
260.00	199.50	Dec	220.00	221.00	218.00	219.70	+1.70
230.00	211.00	Jan	220.50	220.50	220.00	220.00	+2.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,945					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,967 off 1,822							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.97	67.20	Apr	77.75	77.90	77.52	77.70	—.05
75.75	68.60	Jun	75.25	75.45	75.12	75.27	+.02
73.80	65.00	Aug	72.95	72.95	72.70	72.85	—.05
73.15	68.90	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.58	—.05
74.11	68.60	Oct	71.95	71.97	71.75	71.87	+.05
73.95	62.00	Dec	72.95	73.15	72.85	73.12	+.07
		Feb	72.95	72.95	72.90	72.95	—.05
Est. Sales 18,064 Prev. Sales 25,906							
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,643 up 1,079							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.95	74.00	Mar	84.15	84.25	84.00	84.17	—.13
84.50	75.25	Apr	83.65	83.70	83.47	83.52	—.23
84.15	76.00	May	82.90	83.05	82.80	82.87	—.23
83.30	77.50	Aug	82.00	82.00	81.80	81.95	—.30
83.10	77.35	Sep	81.60	81.65	81.40	81.45	—.10
83.00	77.40	Oct	81.45	81.45	81.25	81.30	+.05
83.50	78.15	Nov	82.20	82.20	81.95	82.15	—.10
83.75	81.00	Jan	82.50	82.50	82.35	82.40	—.20
Est. Sales 1,959 Prev. Sales 4,041							
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,400 up 104							

Beatles Sour on Apple For Musical Computers

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Relations between the two popular icons that share the Apple name have turned bitter, with the former Beatles suing the computer maker as part of a long-simmering trademark dispute.

Apple Corps Ltd., the recording company created more than two decades ago by the Beatles, sued Apple Computer Inc. in London on Tuesday. The music concern alleged the Cupertino, California-based computer maker violated a 1981 agreement between the two companies outlining the products on which each could use the Apple name and trademark.

The agreement gave Apple Computer the computer world and the right to the symbol of a multicolored apple with a bite taken out of it; Apple Corps got the music world and what became its distinctive logos: a picture of an exterior of a green apple and the inside of an apple sliced in half.

But, technology being what is is, the once easily understood distinction has become blurred.

Apple Computer's latest, top-of-the-line Apple II and Macintosh personal computers come equipped with circuitry that allows them to play and synthesize music, and they do so remarkably well, according to many users.

The pop star Stevie Wonder is said to prefer composing on his Macintosh; students at universities around the United States are learning music composition and theory by using Macintosh units.

"It's a clear violation of the agreement," said Wayne Cooper, an attorney for the recording company, which is equally owned by Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr and the estate of the late John Lennon. "If the computer company wants to sell machines that make music, they will have to become banana or peach, or something."

To Our Readers

Currency option prices were not available for this edition because of technical problems.

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.63	91.26	Mar	91.36	91.36	91.30	91.34	—.04
93.48	91.28	Jun	91.21	91.21	91.13	91.16	—.09
93.13	91.25	Sep	91.26	91.26	91.20	91.22	—.10
92.71	91.23	Dec	91.22	91.24	91.21	91.23	—.10
92.69	91.43	Mar	91.50	91.50	91.43	91.47	—.06
92.60	91.53	Jun	91.49	91.49	91.49	91.55	—.06
Est. Sales 7,003 Prev. Sales 8,744							
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,666 up 528							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,126.00 f	1,124.10 f
Reuters	1,939.90	1,937.20
D.J. Futures	139.04	138.39
Com. Research	243.29	241.94

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 22

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
U.S.Dollars				
Commonwith Bk Ausnew	10.06	22-08	99.88	99.90
Rur + Ind Bk W.Aust	9	-	99.55	99.65
Alaska Finance Jul01	9.663	17-07	99.42	99.52
Alberta 93	9.453	13-06	99.95	100.05
Alb Perp	9.26	22-05	87.80	89.00
Alb P :8	9⅝	28-04	84.00	84.08
American Express 97	9⅝	31-03	98.65	98.90
Amex Sub 06 Mar 99	9½	06-04	98.15	9.40
Anz Perp	8.333	28-04	84.25	84.75
Anas 90	9⅝	16-06	99.98	100.08

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

London Metals

Feb. 22

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2225.00	2235.00	2205.00	2215.00
Foward	2190.00	2193.00	2170.00	2175.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1838.00	1842.00	1735.00	1736.00
Forward	1693.00	1694.00	1643.00	1644.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	351.00	352.00	347.50	348.50
Forward	357.00	358.00	355.00	356.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	19000	19100	18958	19000
Forward	18575	18600	18500	18550
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	591.00	594.00	592.00	595.00
Forward	604.00	607.00	605.00	608.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2050.00	2055.00	2065.00	2075.00
Forward	2085.00	2075.00	1940.00	1945.00

Source: AP.

Dividends

Feb. 22

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
EXTRA				
Chicgo Rivt & Mac	-	.35	4-20	4-5
STOCK SPLIT				
First World Cheese Inc — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Baltimore Bancorp	Q	.12½	4-1	3-15
Briggs & Stratton	Q	.40	4-3	3-3
Century Tel. Ent	Q	.15	3-17	3-3
Chicgo Rivt & Mac	Q	.30	3-20	3-6
Deposit Guaranty	Q	.38	4-3	3-17
Frst Commerce	Q	.30	4-3	3-17
Frst Interst. Bncp	Q	.73	3-31	3-17
Intrpubic Gr. Cos	Q	.20	3-15	3-1
Kerr Glass Mfg	Q	.11	3-17	3-3
Liberty Corp	Q	.20	3-31	3-15
Marsh Supmarkts	Q	.08	5-1	4-14
NESB Corp	Q	.20	4-28	3-23
Northern Trust	Q	.31	4-3	3-10
Pansophic Systems	Q	.04	4-7	3-10
Tyco Laboratories	Q	.07	4-3	3-7
United Brands	Q	.05	3-8	3-3
Waxman Industries	Q	.02½	3-23	3-9

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 22

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.51	8.53	8.84	8.76
6-month bill	8.47	8.49	8.99	9.02
1-year bill	8.61	8.63	9.35	9.28
	Bid	**Offer**	**Yield**	**Prev. Yield**
30-yr. bond	97 15/32	97 17/32	9.12	9.05

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Paris Commodities

Feb. 22

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,920	1,900	1,915	1,920	— 16
Aug	1,950	1,938	1,945	1,950	— 10
Oct	1,865	1,855	1,856	1,870	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,825	1,845	— 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,815	1,835	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,815	1,835	— 30
Est. vol: 1,076 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,823 lots. Open interest: 14,555.					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,110	—	— 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,115	—	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,120	—	— 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	—	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,020	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	—	— 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	—	— 5
Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position: 122.					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,180	1,180	1,185	1,238	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	1,210	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	1,195	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	1,170	— 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	1,165	— 12
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	1,165	— 8
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,135	—	— 15
Est. vol: 2 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 9 lots. Open position: 638.					

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 22

Calls: total volume 112,904; total open int. 263,248
Puts: total volume 164,591; total open int. 355,268
S&P 100 index:
High 281.46 low 276.23 close 276.38 — 5.36
Source: CBOE.

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London Commodities

Feb. 22

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Mar	253.40	253.00	256.00	249.00	253.20	253.40
May	257.40	257.80	261.40	253.80	258.40	258.80
Aug	256.80	257.40	261.00	254.00	258.40	258.80
Oct	252.40	253.80	256.00	250.20	254.20	254.40
Dec	249.00	252.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	254.00
Mar	246.00	248.00	N.T.	N.T.	249.00	250.00
May	244.00	246.00	N.T.	N.T.	246.00	248.00
Volume: 5,205 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	840	841	846	835	847	848
May	863	864	867	854	864	865
Jul	845	866	869	857	865	867
Sep	863	865	865	859	865	866
Dec	881	883	884	876	887	882
Mar	873	874	876	870	870	875
May	873	874	877	871	868	873
Volume: 7,405 lots of 10 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	139.50	139.75	140.25	139.00	141.25	141.50
Apr	138.25	138.50	139.00	138.00	139.75	140.00
May	136.25	137.00	137.00	136.00	137.25	137.50
Jun	135.50	135.75	136.25	135.00	136.50	136.75
Jul	135.50	137.00	136.50	136.00	136.50	138.00
Aug	137.00	140.00	N.T.	N.T.	137.25	140.00
Sep	139.25	140.50	139.00	139.00	138.00	142.75
Oct	141.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	139.00	145.00
Nov	143.00	144.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	147.50
Volume: 5,799 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Feb. 22

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.945	0.945
Coffee, lb	1.34	1.34
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.49	1.412
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.37	0.37
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.965	5.99
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	114.00	106.50
Tin, lb	4.9676	4.9404
Zinc, lb	0.89	0.83

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Feb. 22

Est. total vol.: 11,062
Source: CME.

Carbide Revises 1988 Net Income

Reuters

DANBURY, Connecticut — Union Carbide Corp. said Wednesday it was restating its 1988 earnings downward to reflect a fourth-quarter after-tax charge of $58.0 million for its $470 million settlement for victims of the Bhopal, India gas disaster.

Union Carbide reported restated fourth-quarter net income of $161.0 million, or $1.17 per share, compared with a previously reported $219.0 million, or $1.59 per share. For the year, restated net income amounted to $662 million, compared with the $720 million previously reported.

The $470 million settlement, which was lower than expected, works out to 43 cents per share, lower than the company's forecast of up to 50 cents per share.

Daily Express Building Is Sold for £80 Million

Reuters

LONDON — United Newspapers PLC said Wednesday that it was selling its Daily Express building for £80 million ($140 million) to Guardian Royal Exchange PLC, a British insurer, and C. Itoh & Co., a Japanese trading house.

United Newspapers said it received £35 million on Wednesday and would be paid the other £45 million by spring of 1990 when it moves out of the building, which is on Fleet Street in London. The proceeds will be used to fund capital expenditure, which includes new printing centers and a new head office.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

NatWest Buying a New Jersey Bank

Reuters

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, moving to strengthen its presence in the United States, said Wednesday that it was buying Ultra Bancorporation of New Jersey for $282 million.

NatWest, Britain's biggest bank, is to pay $50 a share in cash for Ultra Bancorp, the holding company for First National Bank of Central Jersey.

First National, with headquarters in Bridgewater, New Jersey, has 35 branches in the state and assets of $1.25 billion.

The purchase price would be equivalent to 2.4 times net asset value, based on current projections, when the transaction is to be completed, later this year.

Ultra's stock was sharply higher in late over-the-counter trading, up $12.50, to $45 a share.

Ultra's board is recommending the offer to its shareholders, and the two banks have taken steps to deter other possible bidders.

Under their arrangement, Ultra has issued warrants enabling NatWest to buy newly issued stock equal to 24.9 percent of its issued share capital.

NatWest's chief executive, Tom Frost, said, "This is a significant addition to our regional banking operations in the very attractive marketplace of the northeastern United States, and it dovetails extremely well with our existing presence there."

The deal would expand NatWest's U.S. retail network to 285 branches in New York and New Jersey, employing 9,050 staff and with combined assets of more than $20 billion.

"This makes us 36th biggest in the U.S. and 14th in the northeastern region," said John Tugwell, NatWest's chief executive for international business.

Mr. Tugwell said the deal would NatWest closer to its goal of becoming a U.S. super-regional bank. Super regionals, which are larger than regional institutions but smaller than money center banks, are the most profitable segment of the U.S. banking system.

NatWest acquired its first U.S. subsidiary, NatWest USA, in 1979. In 1987, the British bank bought First Jersey National Corp., now named NatWest Bancorp NJ, for $820 million.

U.S. operations produced a pretax profit of £106 million ($185 million) in 1988, compared with profit of £1.4 billion for the entire bank, announced on Tuesday.

NatWest's total profit from international banking for the year was £280 million, after a £339 million loss in 1987 caused mainly by provisions against doubtful Third World loans.

In 1988, Ultra had net profit of $17.1 million.

That represented a return on average assets of 1.45 percent.

Procordia Pulls Bassett Bid

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Procordia AB, the Swedish state-owned industrial conglomerate, said Wednesday it was withdrawing a £4-per-share ($7.00) hostile bid for Bassett Foods PLC, the British confectionary concern, because it was not willing to compete with a rival bid by Cadbury Schweppes PLC. On Feb. 2, Cadbury offered £5.79 per share, or £91 million, for the company.

VW Takes Control of Sales Away From Japanese Agent

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Volkswagen AG said Wednesday it would take control of importing, marketing and distributing its cars in Japan, reducing the role of its long-time Japanese agent to that of a distributor.

The move by Volkswagen, which is the biggest seller of cars in Europe and Japan, was expected. It followed similar actions by other European carmakers.

The West German company said it had agreed to the change with Yanase & Co., which had been its agent in Japan for 35 years.

Yanase was the pioneer in importing cars into Japan from Europe and the United States. It lost its position as general agent for Mercedes-Benz Japan Co. in 1987 and lost its exclusive distribution rights last year, when Mitsubishi Motor Corp. reached an agreement to distribute Mercedes cars, trucks and buses.

Last year, Yanase sold 56,641 foreign vehicles in Japan last year, 42 percent of the 133,583 vehicles imported. But its market share was down from 47 percent in 1987. The company is said to rely on large margins instead of sales volume and to concentrate on luxury vehicles. Volkswagen held 29 percent of the import market, with 39,289 cars sold last year.

Japanese imports of foreign cars surged 36.7 percent in 1988, and makers of such models as BMW and Mercedes-Benz of West Germany, Volvo of Sweden and Peugeot of France have already taken control of local distribution.

Volkswagen said it would import and distribute vehicles alongside Yanase in a transition period until the end of 1992. It will assume complete control of imports, marketing and distribution from 1993.

Bridgestone Profit Rose 9% But Company Sees Flat '89

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Bridgestone Corp., one of the world's biggest tire manufacturers, said Wednesday its current profit rose 9 percent, to 70.21 billion yen ($556 million), in 1988, but warned that profit growth would slow in 1989.

The company attributed the increase in pretax earnings to strong domestic and overseas sales. It said 1988 sales rose by 12 percent over 1987, to a record 621.4 billion yen.

Exports rose 20 percent, to 171.5 billion yen, accounting for 28 percent of Bridgestone's business in 1988, up from 26 percent in 1987.

Domestic sales increased by 9 percent, to 449.9 billion yen, the company said.

On an unconsolidated basis, net profit rose to a record 36.1 billion yen in 1988, the company said, up 23 percent from a year earlier.

Tire sales, which accounted for 79 percent of total sales on an unconsolidated basis, totaled 489.1 billion yen, up 11 percent.

Sales of nontire products rose 14 percent, to 132.3 billion yen, it said.

Bridgestone, which secured about 17 percent of the world tire market when it acquired Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for $2.6 billion last year, forecast that 1989 current profit would also be about 70 billion yen.

The company attributed the flat profit outlook to the strong yen, which makes exports expensive, and increased competition in the domestic and overseas markets.

The company forecast that it would earn 50.21 yen per share in 1989 against 50.41 in 1988, and it expects to pay a total dividend of 12 yen, unchanged from 1988.

The Firestone acquisition made Bridgestone the third-largest tire company, after Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of the United States and Michelin & Cie of France.

Bridgestone has tire factories in Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia and Australia. It moved into the Middle East through a production tie-up with Turkey's Sabanci Group in November. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Tokyo Bourse Limits Margins

Reuters

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange will tighten margin requirements from Thursday in an effort to prevent overheating of the market, the exchange said.

Investors will still be able to put up only 70 percent of the value of stocks they are buying or selling on margin, but if they use securities as collateral, those securities will be valued at 60 percent of their market value rather than the current 70 percent.

The change is expected to help limit the outstanding balance of margin buying, the exchange said. The outstanding margin buying balance rose 205.1 billion yen ($1.6 billion), to a record 8.11 trillion yen, in the week ended Feb. 17. This figure, announced after the market close on Tuesday, includes all margin trades on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stock exchanges.

Honda Profit Increases 3%

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Wednesday that consolidated net profit in the three months ending Dec. 31 rose 3.2 percent from a year earlier, to 24.4 billion yen ($191.8 million), while net profit over nine months rose 8.5 percent, to 72.97 billion yen.

A 6 percent rise in consolidated sales, to 837.3 billion yen, helped the quarterly result, Honda said. Total group sales for the nine months were up 8.5 percent.

Motorcycle sales in the three-month period rose 10.8 percent, to 65.5 billion yen, due to an increase in overseas sales. Auto sales rose 7.6 percent in the quarter, to 613.8 billion yen, but the company's power-product sales dropped 32.1 percent, to 26.3 billion yen.

Pébéreau Said Ready to Cut Générale Stake

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — A four-month stalemate in the battle for control of Société Générale neared an end with the businessman Georges Pébéreau expected to sign an agreement late Wednesday or Thursday to cut his stake in the bank, according to officials close to the negotiations.

The agreement calls for Mr. Pébéreau's investment group to sell, at a small profit, most of its 10.36 percent holding in France's fourth-largest commercial bank, which has assets of $150 billion.

Mr. Pébéreau's group, which paid about $500 million for its Société Générale holding, caused an uproar in France because opponents of the Socialist government asserted that its stake-building was a behind-the-scenes effort by the government to take control of the bank.

The conservative government of the previous prime minister, Jacques Chirac, privatized Société Générale in 1987. Many Socialists accused Mr. Chirac of awarding core shareholdings in the bank to his political allies.

The negotiations between Société Générale and Mr. Pébéreau were led by Jean-Claude Trichet, the director of the French Treasury. Officials in the French financial community said one of his aims was to create a better political balance among the bank's largest shareholders.

Under the agreement, Rhône-Poulenc SA, the state-owned chemical company, would raise its holdings in Société Générale to 4.5 percent from 2.5 percent. Compagnie du Midi, the diversified insurance group, and its Axa insurance unit would increase their stake to 4.5 percent from the current 1 percent.

In addition, the Caisse des Dépôts et de Consignations, a huge state-owned investment fund that was the principal backer of Mr. Pébéreau's raid on Société Générale, would increase its stake to 6 percent from 4 percent.

The decision of the Caisse des Dépôts to join Mr. Pébéreau's effort raised charges that the raid was a covert renationalization attempt. Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy denied that the government was formally supporting the raid.

Under the truce agreement, Société Générale is to name three new directors to its board: Claude Bébéar, vice chairman of Midi; Louis Schweitzer, chief financial officer of the state-owned Renault auto concern, and Jean-Pierre Aubert, a banker close to the Socialists.

In the view of many financial community officials, the agreement advances the Socialist government's efforts to break up core holdings of privatized companies that Mr. Bérégovoy believes Mr. Chirac awarded to his allies.

The truce between Mr. Pébéreau and the bank calls for the dissolution of Société Immobilière de Gestion et de Participation, the investment group that Mr. Pébéreau's Marceau Investissements put together to lead the raid.

Mr. Pébéreau, former chairman of the huge telecommunications concern Compagnie Générale d'Electricité said his goal was not to reassert state control over Société Générale but to make it more competitive and more international as Europe approaches a unified marketplace in 1992.

FIGHTER: *Transatlantic Combat Swirls Around the New European Jet*

(Continued from first finance page)

18s for less than $30 million each, American officials say, while Eurofighters will cost at least $50 million each. But the Europeans put the cost of their fighter at $30 million and say it will be much less expensive to maintain.

The consortium plans to build 800 of the agile aircraft, designed both for dogfights and battles with distant aircraft. Many analysts say development and production will cost nearly $40 billion.

"The real question is, does this make economic sense?" said Wolfgang Demisch, an analyst with UBS Securities in New York. "Probably not, but as a political symbol, it's quite potent."

Many Europeans view the fighter as a symbol of unification as well as an effort to strengthen Europe's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A mockup of the four-nation European Fighter Aircraft.

Before the four nations agreed last year to build the Eurofighter, the Pentagon lobbied to persuade them to buy upgraded F-16s or FA-18s. To meet Europe's concerns about maintaining jobs and aerospace expertise, the Pentagon proposed joint European-American development and production.

But the Europeans rejected the idea, maintaining that they want aircraft for the 21st century, not upgraded fighters from the 1970s.

"Europe will have during the next decade a front-line fighter at least as competent as anything flying today," Mr. Demisch said. "The U.S. was marketing combat aircraft on the basis of economics, but Europe's priority is keeping up to date on technology."

François Heisbourg, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said: "If the Europeans had bought the American aircraft, they would presumably lose the capability to design and develop their own aircraft. Then, for the next generation of aircraft, Americans could impose whatever terms they want."

The Europeans contended that the engines of upgraded FA-18s would not be powerful enough and that the fuselages would be too small to hold the ambitious radar system they desired.

"It really doesn't matter how cheap the product is, if every time it hits the air it gets shot down before it hits the other guy," said Brian Phillipson, the Eurofighter project manager at British Aerospace PLC.

British Aerospace PLC and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, controlled by Daimler-Benz AG, each have 33 percent stakes in the Eurofighter consortium. Aeritalia SpA of Italy has a 21 percent interest and Construcciónes Aeronauticas SA of Spain owns 13 percent.

"Cooperation is the only way that Western Europe can produce weapon systems at an economic price," said F. Gerrie Willox, the consortium's managing director.

The engines will be produced by Rolls-Royce PLC, Fiat's Aviazione SpA subsidiary, Sener of Spain and the MTU Group, a division of Daimler-Benz.

In the next two months, the Eurofighter consortium will have to choose one of two groups to build the aircraft's radar system.

Ferranti PLC of Britain leads one group. AEG AG, another Daimler-Benz unit, leads the other.

Several West German officials have threatened to pull out of the project if Ferranti wins, arguing that Britain already dominates the program.

Nonetheless, Mr. Willox, the Eurofighter managing director and a longtime British Aerospace executive, sees many advantages to an international consortium, pointing to the successful British-German-Italian effort to build the Tornado fighter-bomber.

Mr. Willox noted that if Britain developed a plane for itself, it would produce just 250 aircraft, but with a consortium of four nations ordering 800 planes, production would be more economical.

Despite these arguments, France rejected the Eurofighter because it already had a front-line fighter: the Mirage 2000, built by Avions Marcel Dassault-Brégnet Aviation.

They chose the Rafale as a powerful fighter/bomber that could be used on aircraft carriers; the Eurofighter did not meet this requirement.

"We're a medium-sized country and we can't afford to have too many variants of aircraft," said Bruno Revellin-Falcoz, executive vice president for cooperation at Dassault, which will build the Rafale.

Production will cost more than $17 billion for 330 aircraft.

Prime Minister Michel Rocard recently voiced doubts about the program because of its costs, but the government decided to continue with it.

The growing number of often-competing programs within NATO has distressed Pentagon officials.

"The fact is, the alliance is currently engaged in investing about $80 billion for four fighters that will perform roughly comparable missions," one Department of Defense official said.

Even as American officials say they hope for more cooperation in the next project, the Europeans — eager to learn about new technologies — say they want to cooperate on developing two new American aircraft with radar-eluding "stealth" features: the Advanced Tactical Aircraft and the Advanced Tactical Fighter.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 22, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (I) – twice weekly; (m) – monthly

Fund	Cur.	Value
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	307.81
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1038.72
(w) Bond	$	1058.66
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	536.79
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelio.	$	121.56
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	918.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1815.00*
(d) Equibaer America	$	1474.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1452.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1764.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1998.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	984.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2290.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,246.00
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,140.38
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	247,615.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,932.75
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	182.05*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.397
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.83*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.12*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.46*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	13.72
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.23
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.41
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.94
(w) Interequity Australia Cla.	$	10.37
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,181.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,045.48
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,896.59
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,643.02
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	1,073,630.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,229.73
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.11
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.58
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.43
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.30*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.46
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.81
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.67
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.56
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	44.69
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	111,284.11
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	129.70
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	272.21
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	104.69
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	101.76
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	Y	10,127.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,126.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.56
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.56
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.20
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.27
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.14
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Curtitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	108.27
(b) Curtitor BP General Fund	DM	129.45
(w) Daiwa Lcf Equity	$	1013.98
(w) Daiwa Lcf Int. Bond	$	1057.87
(w) Eagle Fund	LF	10485.00
(b) Ecu D'Or	ECU	95.29
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund	$	7.52
(w) Idam	$	2303.40
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	825.76
(b) Primo fund	DM	47.54
(b) Prifirst	$	490.23
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1159.67
(w) Rente Plus	BF	55107.00
(r) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51382.64
(r) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54636.00
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.09
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10361.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	101.16
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	78.53
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1639.42
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.320
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.990
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1155.44
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.91
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.68
(w) $ Bond	$	11.21
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.21
(w) Global Equity	$	16.76
(w) Global Bond	$	13.60
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.63
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.67
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY.SICAV		
(d) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.63
(I) European Securities Fund.	ECU	11.78
(I) French Securities Fund.	FF	114.73
(I) North American Secu.Fund.	$	9.71
(I) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.20
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,402.87
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,816.79
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,449.12
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,121.20
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,481.03
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	102.58
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.39
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	9,964
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.91
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.84
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10922.68
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11197.21
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1242.63
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1271.49
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1131.45
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1008.23
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	930.25
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	890.44
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1038.15
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1064.72
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	202.30375
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	11.26075
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	11.88531
(w) Global Equities.	$	9.99808
(w) Global Money Market.	$	11.18000
(w) Global Bonds.	$	11.16000
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(w) CM Actibonds	$	37.18
(w) CM Global Growth	$	71.67
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.53
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,309.40
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,720.69
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,078.12
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.24
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.18
(w) European Smlr Cams.Fd.B.	ECU	12.18
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1930.18
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1426.97
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1488.26
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	910.81
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.30
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.06
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	11.01
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.15
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.43
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.82
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,759.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	100.18
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	158.75
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	170.42
(d) CSF International	SF	126.00
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	541.00
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	204.50
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	146.00
(d) Canasec	SF	614.00
(d) Ussec	SF	667.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	243.25
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	157.75
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.21
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.81
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.73
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.80
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	102.52
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	102.52
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.55
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	103.82
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.49
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	109.07
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(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1196.91
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(d) Yen Deposit	Y	517.60
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.140
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.122
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.61
(d) N. American	$	1.47
(d) Japan	Y	641.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	301.00
(d) International growth	$	2.91
(d) British	£	2.15
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.09
(d) International Bond	$	1.27
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2961.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.04
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.03
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.31
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.90
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.03
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.76
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(see also Interselex Group)		
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(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	118.35
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,818.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,327.00
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(w) GAM International Inc.	$	152.36
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	401.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	101.71*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	102.12*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.70*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.34*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,048.00*
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(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	425.23
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(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	120.37
(w) GAM ut Inc	$	204.72
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	200.53*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.33*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	124.29*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc	SF	103.03*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc	£	103.32*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc	DM	97.43*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc	Y	11,858.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	14.03
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	32.95
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.37*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.43*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	35.29*
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	8.07
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.04*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	$	9.30
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.75
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.32*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.10
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.91
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.92
(w) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	17.12*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	27.27*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.44
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.71*
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.66*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.36
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	25.70
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.09
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl.	$	9.22*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.17*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	32.53
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.25
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.55
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.92
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.41
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.87
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.93
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.80
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.20
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.80
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	44.04
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	92.81
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	537.30
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	209.76
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	18,994.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.95
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	106.81
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.52
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	211.75
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.61*
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3050.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6054.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1394.62*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	95.60*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1049.85
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,577.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.73
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	92.34*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	72.23*
(d) J.F European	$	9.57
(d) J.F International	$	13.30
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	10.96
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertelettl,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	106.90*
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	167.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	219.70
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	277.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	139.45
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	253.20
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.42
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.89
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.57
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.19
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.41
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.22
(d) US Federal Securites	$	9.65
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.23
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.14
MIM BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Inl.High Income	$	2.561*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.710*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.088
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.675
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.525
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.845*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.326*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	1.010*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.340
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.551*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1942
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.720*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund.	$	11.400*
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	122.93
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.66
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	34.32
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.97
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.81
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.91
(w) Japanese Yen	$	28.30
(w) Poud Sterling	£	15.11
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.58
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.74
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.19
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.32
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.76
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.65
(w) Convertibles	$	10.41
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.98
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,666.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	117.67
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,347.12
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	161.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.71
(d) Paroil-Fund	$	. S
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	19.20
(d) Parinter Fund	$	215.67
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	140.30
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,290.91
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,385.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,170.21
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,204.82
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,193.94
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,821.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,037.73
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,355.70
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,417.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1729.45
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	926.10
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1670.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1944.24
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.70
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.82
(w) DP Energy Resources.	$	34.70
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	52.20
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	61.14
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	285.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	259.85
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.90
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.28
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.34
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	104.80
(d) Rolinco	FL	100.40
(d) Rorento	FL	61.40
(d) Rodamco	FL	161.00
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	189.61
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.55*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	14.29*
+(w) RBC European Fund	$	11.24
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	35.77
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	50.48
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.06
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.00
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.35
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel: (352) 489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d) Alpha UK	£	1.14
(d) Alpha US$	$	1.12
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.23
(d) Alpha Japanese	Y	1048.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.05
(d) Alpha European	ECU	1.02
(d) Gold Share	$	1.01
BOND FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Pound	£	102.74
(d) US$ Bond	US$	97.95
(d) Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.76
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.08
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Reserve	£	10.36
(d) US$ Reserve	$	10.16
(d) Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.10
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.25
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.74
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	11.00
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.43
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.30
(d) OP US Share	$	10.72
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.42
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	11.03
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.94
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.29
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.74
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.08
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.39
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.24
(d) IP US Share	$	11.01
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.47
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.36
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.95
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.43
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	8.99
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.53
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.36
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	10.00
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.45
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w) Equity Intl Acc	$	10.96
(w) Equity Intl Inc	$	10.24
(d) Equity Global	$	0.99
(w) Equity Far East	$	1.74
(w) Equity Gold	$	0.90
(w) Equity Japan	Y	115.00
(d) Equity Nordic	$	1.04
(d) Equity U.K.	£	1.01
(d) Equity Continental Europe	$	0.98
(d) Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d) Equity North America	$	0.99
(w) Bond Intl Acc	$	7.80
(w) Bond Intl Inc	$	6.52
(w) High Income Acc	$	1.02
(w) High Income Inc	$	0.98
(d) DEM	DM	0.98
(w) Multicurrency	$	1.0760
(d) FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		[illegible]
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.95
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.26
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.54
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1622.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.17
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.32
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.43
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.77
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1500.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.55
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.59
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.81
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	107.10
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.47
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.18
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.66
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.35
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	10.22
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	472.00*
(d) AngloValor	£	179.65*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	541.64
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.62*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.47*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.41*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.15*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1643.73*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	437.12*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	497.8*
(d) ItalValor	Lit	458,893.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	410.50*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5489.60
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1032.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	105.22*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.52*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	361.00*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	123.18*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,654.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.97
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	9.27
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	9.07
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.27
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.45
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.84
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.29
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.21
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	32.37
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.42
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.84
(d) Thor.Lit. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	15.19
(d) Thor.Golden Opport Fd	$	6.48
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	6.02
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.26
(d) Eurobond	$	28.12
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.55
(d) Overseas	$	24.87
(d) Tiger	$	36.40
(d) High Yield Bond	£	73.30*
(d) Marunouchi	£	69.90
(d) Far Eastern	£	519.60
(d) Gilt	£	494.50
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar	$	1.395
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg	£	106.900
(d) 1992	£	225.000
(d) Wall Street	£	207.200
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.800
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	974.23
(d) M-FUND	SF	1036.32
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.93
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.02
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.50*
(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	209.30
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	192.50*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	188.50
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	190.00*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	181.50*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	107.50
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SF	204.50
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	248.00*
(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF	1119.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5099.77
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2056.27
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.59
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.20
(d) Unirak	DM	76.35
(d) Unizins	DM	111.20
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.12
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.62
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.26
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.42
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.39
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.28
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	80.05
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1102.18
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.60
(d) Amvabel	FL	98.50
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.02
(b) Ariane	$	3,470.14
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	116.89
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.06
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	885.00
(b) Bleo Manod Bond Fund	$	175.32
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	132.49
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	108.57
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.92
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	97.16
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.40
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1003.32
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9580.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	101.36
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.43
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	96.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	60.15
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	219.02
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9380.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	162.35
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	99.79
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1054.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1104.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.67
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.79
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl.	$	55.63
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.07
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1069.58
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.55
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	72.70
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	124.10
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	30,295.73
(w) F.I.T. Fund H	FF	105.70
(d) Fonditalia	$	70.71
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	191.65
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	5.78
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	66.12
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	133.29
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.22
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.94
(d) Green Line France	FF	619.11
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	248.80
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.77
(w) Hestia Funds	$	131.13
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1819.38
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	161.93
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	378.03
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.64
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1170.25
(w) Interlace Fund Ltd.	$	138.66
(d) Interfund SA	$	36.05
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	365.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3350.73
(d) Investa DWS	DM	58.99
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.16
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9,976.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.56
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	336.85
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	261.42
(d) KML-II High Yield 02/21 88	$	970.93
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.57
(w) LACO International	$	6.64
(d) Liquibaer	$	1681.00
(m) London Portfolio G'ld. I.	$	[illegible]
(w) Luxfund	$	97.77
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	97.94
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	40.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.70
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.39
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	105.68
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio S/S	$	94.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.54
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.60
(d) Nordmix	Lit	10633.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	254.68
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb	$	122.38
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1101.95
(d) Pacific Nles Fund	$	10.14
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	985.24
(d) Pancurri Inc.	$	111.22
(w) Presp. I.H.Inc.P.F 02/10/88	$	10.16
(d) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.77
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17752.89
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.ld	$	9.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	315.60
(w) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	9.97
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++	$	35.10
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrofund Ltd.	$	16.46
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4193.57
(d) Stella Fund	$	675.00
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.72
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	827.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	67.11
(w) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.15*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.ld Sicav	$	10.36
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.48
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	278.59
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.32
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	3098.47
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	201.45
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CI.A	$	3410.61
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CI.B	$	1867.74
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1361.18
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.36
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.88
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1707.19
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1649.37
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	128.48
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	247.53
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.86
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8574.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14684.26
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.63
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.00
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	79,865.00

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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TAX: *Japanese Analysts Poking Holes in Takeshita's Reform Program*

(Continued from first finance page)

sumption tax, the most politically sensitive aspect of the reform package. The former prime ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Masayoshi Ohira suffered damaging political setbacks when they tried to implement similar taxes.

But unlike his predecessors, who argued for a value-added tax on the European model, Mr. Takeshita supported an invoice-free tax that relies only on a business's books for accounts of goods purchased or sold; tax authorities will not require receipts in either case.

Political analysts believe that the choice of such a system, with few safeguards against the tax evasion that has long riddled Japan's retail sector, was essential to Mr. Takeshita's success in winning parliamentary support for the new tax.

The sales tax is widely expected to create substantial difficulties for those enforcing it and confusion among consumers, who will be unable to determine whether they are paying a tax or what would amount to a 3 percent sales premium. Mr. Takeshita provided no concrete assurances on these points when questioned in the Diet last week.

"I support the tax, but I've got a lot of complaints about the details," said Hiromitsu Ishi, a tax specialist at Hitotsubashi University.

Mr. Ishi, a member of a government advisory commission on tax reform, also asserts that tax exemptions applying to small and medium-sized businesses are too generous, while the tax itself is not sufficiently large.

"This is simply not enough to broaden the tax base," he said. "We need a tax of at least 5 percent for that."

On the revenue-reduction side, tax specialists applaud a planned simplification of the previous system by reducing the number of income brackets from 12 to 5, and a reduction in the maximum tax to 50 percent from 60 percent. They are sharply critical, however, of the regressive nature of the reductions, which they say place disproportionate burdens on low-income families.

Similarly, in cutting the maximum corporate tax to 49.5 percent, the government has still not brought Japan into line with other advanced nations, observers say.

In extending a blanket exemption from this tax to concerns with revenue of less than 30 million yen, Mr. Takeshita also has bowed to the political clout of small merchants while placing larger companies at a disadvantage.

Looking at the overall tax package, economists are skeptical that it will have the intended effect on domestically led growth in the economy. A rise in consumer price inflation caused by the changes would effectively offset the stimulative impact of the amendments if it increases by one to two percentage points, as is expected.

Many fiscal analysts say the broader issues confronting the administration include its inability to disrupt longstanding budgetary allocations on expenditures.

"Tax reform alone is simply not enough," said Mr. Tanaka of Sanwa Research. "The real issue is the emergence of a new Japan, which means we need a new vision of how Japan spends its money."

TSUBAME: *City's Rebound Typifies Japanese Resilience to Strong Yen*

(Continued from first finance page)

people to produce iron nails. During World War I, when the industries of more advanced countries built ships and guns, Tsubame began making flatware for export. Mr. Aiba, 66, said he remembers hammering out spoons by hand with his father.

By 1957, Tsubame's success was sparking trade tensions with U.S. producers. Then, in the 1970s, the yen took its first upward jog from its historic level of 360 to the dollar toward the current level of 125.

"Even then, we understood this would be the trend of the coming years, and we designed countermeasures," said Kiyoshi Otashi, the flatware association's managing director. "We have followed this plan step by step."

The plan called for diversification into other metal products, in a carefully measured progression to higher technology. The plan — what Masao Endo, head of Tsubame's Chamber of Commerce called the "strategic counteroffensive" — took on new urgency in September 1985, when finance ministers from the five biggest industrialized nations agreed to push up the yen from its level of 250 to the dollar.

With a weaker dollar, economists said, U.S. products would become cheaper in Japan, Japanese products would become more expensive in the United States, and the trade imbalance would dwindle away.

For a time, it seemed to be working — at least in Tsubame. The city's metal industry, which is 75 percent dependent on exports, sank into depression.

"It was a terrible time," said Ayako Notsuke, 49, an innkeeper who watched her business dry up with the flatware sales. "Those with no strength went bankrupt."

But in the midst of depression, Tsubame's businessmen were busy. They diversified into metal products less dependent on exports: Tea kettles and medical instruments, car parts and mirrors, computer bases and golf tees.

Today, no major metal company in the city relies solely on flatware, and the industry has lessened its dependence on exports to 63 percent, Mr. Endo said. But that remains high, so Tsubame is concentrating on improving its competitiveness in flatware, too, despite the high yen.

> **"Three years ago we were all thinking, what will be the future. Won't we all have to quit?"**
>
> **Masao Aiba, chief director, Japan Metal Flatware Industry Association**

On the low end, Mr. Endo said, companies bought robots and streamlined production, allowing Tsubame to dominate the market for cheaper goods in Africa and the Middle East.

On the high end, Tsubame followed the "value-added" strategy of Japan's car makers, which have exported more and more expensive models. It is a strategy that explains how Japan could import 617 million tons of goods in 1987, export 71.2 million tons, and still wind up with an $80 billion trade surplus.

At Tsubame companies, flatware design and quality were upgraded, allowing stainless to compete with silver. Government officials gave advice on new products and technology and, more important, offered subsidies and low-interest loans as soon as the yen began to rise, allowing new investment at the bleakest time.

"I'm 66 years old and more than 40 years in this business, and I had never seen the government take such quick and drastic action," said Mr. Aiba of the flatware industry association. "Without that, a lot of companies would certainly have gone out of business."

With government help, Tsubame built a sleek development center, showing off a stainless steel peacock and other local products in its tile-and-glass showroom. Seminars on new technology are held there "almost without interruption," Mr. Endo said.

Japan's booming domestic economy helped, too, beginning in late 1986. More recently, Tsubame has been aided in its export wars by the belated appreciation of Taiwanese and Korean currencies, which put its chief competitors under a similar handicap, according to Masataka Minamisawa, who oversees metal household products for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Tokyo.

The upshot: Tsubame, after a slump, again produces more than half the world's flatware, 720 million place settings per year, Mr. Endo said. And while income from flatware has declined in yen terms, income from new products has more than made up the difference.

Tsubame was helped by an almost universal understanding inside Japan of the challenge faced by export industries. "This is the era of structural change," said Ms. Notsuke, the innkeeper. "Those who learn a new technology, their business can boom."

Atsushi and Kazuko Takahashi were among those who learned a new technology. Like the 70-year-old Mr. Sakatsume, the married couple did finishing work on flatware products produced by the city's mills.

Mr. Takahashi said he realized that flatware alone would no longer support his family. With some retraining and new parts for their presses, the Takahashis can now make 25 to 30 different parts and objects, from ice tongs to kettle handles.

The Takahashis work Monday through Saturday, 10 hours each day; they don't expect their son, now studying for university entrance exams, to take over their business. But Mr. Takahashi, 45, said diversification at least kept his business alive.

"I think I can maintain it as long as my generation can work," he said. "At least I can survive."

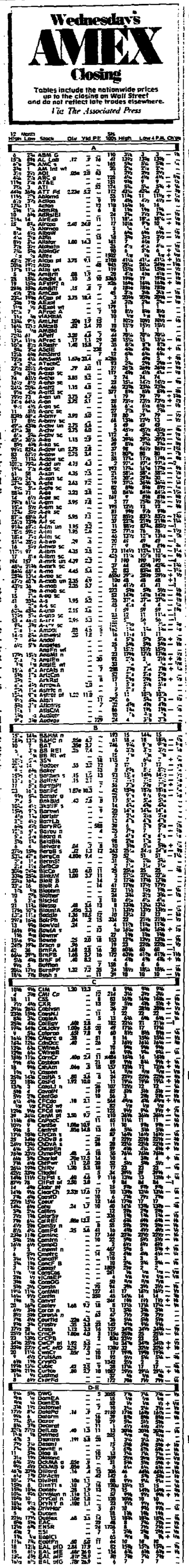
As the tiny sweatshops disappear, larger companies pick up the slack, combining modern production methods with piecework for housewives in suburban apartment complexes. Mr. Aiba said he remains worried about Tsubame's future, but pleased with what it has accomplished so far.

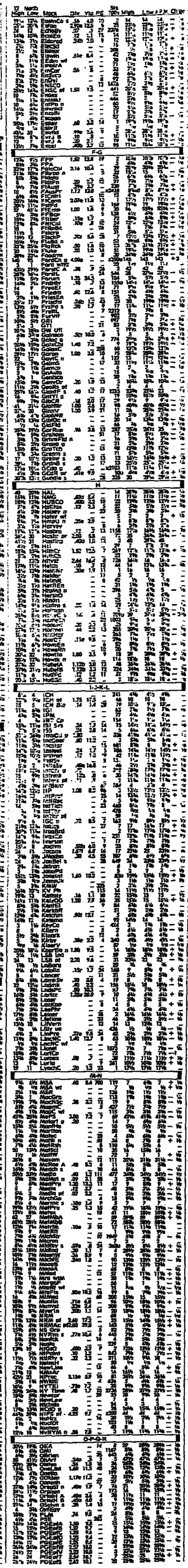
"All the advanced countries, including the U.S. and Britain, still make tableware, but they scaled way back — to a tenth or less," he said. "So how can Japan be the exception? From that point of view, I think we are doing pretty well."

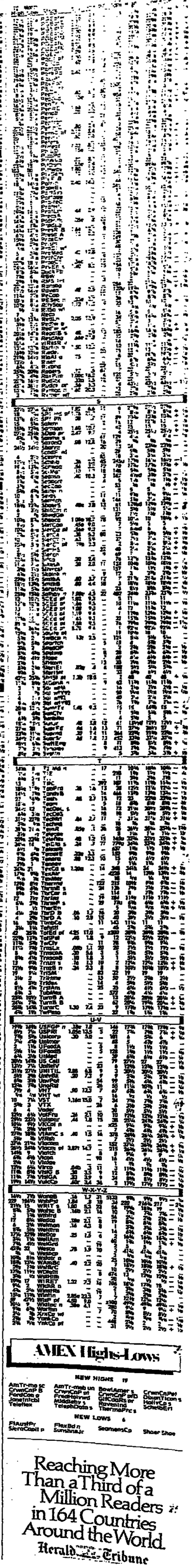
Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press







AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 19

AmTr-mg sc, CrwnCnP pf, FordCos o, JonesIntl cbl, Teleflex, AmTr-mgb un, CrwnCnP pf, FreshVent wt, Middlsby s, TelephDat s, BowlAmer s, CrwnCnP pfD, DiCicchis pr, Ravening, ThermaPrc s, CrwnCnPef, DixonTicon s, HollyCp s, SchelbEn

NEW LOWS 6

FlAustPr, SierraCapit p, FlexBd n, SunshineJc, SeamensCp, Shoer Shoe

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips Despite CPI Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly lower on Wednesday despite a higher-than-expected rise in U.S. consumer prices and further warnings from Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, of the risks of renewed inflation.

The 0.6 percent rise in the January consumer price index and Mr. Greenspan's pledge to maintain tight credit policies to curb inflation — both normally positive for the dollar — had little effect on the currency Wednesday.

Dealers said market participants were paying more attention to the higher risks associated with investments in dollars due to the huge U.S. budget and trade deficits than to the level of interest rates.

The dollar closed at 1.8345 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8416 DM on Tuesday, and at 126.400 yen, down from 127.105 yen a day earlier.

The British pound moved against the trend, weakening slightly, to $1.7480 from $1.7490 a day earlier.

The U.S. unit also finished at 1.5650 Swiss francs, down from 1.5680 francs on Tuesday, and at 6.2555 French fracs, down from 6.2750 francs a day earlier.

Dealers attributed the dollar's weakness to continued disappointment that Mr. Greenspan did not take a stronger stand against inflation in testimony to Congress this week. But some said that the weakness could be temporary.

"People sold the dollar when he came out with such conservative testimony, but it could well edge up a little now," said Jeremy Polturak, a foreign exchange manager at EBC Amro Bank.

Dealers noted that Mr. Greenspan's 1989 inflation forecast of 4.5 percent to 5.0 percent — higher than the current 4.4 percent — suggested the Fed would tolerate higher prices.

Mr. Greenspan's previous, unequivocal statements on the dangers of inflation have largely accounted for the dollar's run-up this year, dealers said.

Dealers said the dollar was also weighed down by speculation that the West German Bundesbank would announce an interest-rate hike soon — possibly this week.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8375 DM,down from 1.8430 DM a day earlier,and at 126.65 yen, down slightly from 126.75 yen on Tuesday.

The dollar also closed at 1.5685 Swiss francs, down from 1.5695 francs on Tuesday, and at 6.2600, down from 6.2780 francs a day earlier.

The British pound finished $1.7495 compared with $1.7503 a day earlier, continuing its week-long slide.

Dealers said the pound is suffering from a reduction in its interest rate advantage and worries common to other high-yielding currencies. They said investors are starting to look through high interest rates to underlying economic fundamentals.

The weakness this week, they said, reflected the market's view that British interest rates would not keep climbing.

"The economy has started to slow down, and now there is the feeling that interest rates can't go any higher," said Frank Pusateri, a dealer at the Bank of Boston.

In credit market activity Wednesday, U.S. Treasury bond prices tumbled on the report the U.S. consumer prices report.

Dealers said the report and the weaker-than-expected congressional testimony from Mr. Greenspan, combined to give a bearish tone to the market.

(AFP, Reuters)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.8375	1.8430
Pound sterling	1.7495	1.7503
Japanese yen	126.65	126.75
Swiss franc	1.5685	1.5695
French franc	6.2600	6.2780

Source: Reuters

EMS Must Cut Mark's Role, Report Says

Reuters

LONDON — The European Monetary System should reduce the leverage of the Deutsche mark, whose dominance in the currency system has curtailed European economic growth, a leading British brokerage house said Wednesday.

James Capel & Co., in a study, said the eight-currency EMS needed broad reform to survive the planned elimination of internal economic barriers in the European Community in 1992.

The study also said talk of a European monetary union was premature because the EC countries do not have sufficiently similar inflation and fiscal policies.

Capel's analysis said the mark should be allowed to fluctuate by a margin of 4 percent within the EMS, compared with the current 2.25 percent. This would allow other countries more freedom in setting economic policy. Capel also proposes increasing cooperation by targeting economic growth rates more closely.

South Africa Lifts Rates to Slow Growth, Shield Surplus

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, under pressure from weak gold prices and an overheated, import-gulping economy, is raising its governing interest rate by one point on Thursday, to 16 percent.

The Reserve Bank said Wednesday that the increase in its discount rate was likely to provoke a rise of one percentage point in commercial banks' prime lending rates, now at 18 percent.

Prime rates were raised six times last year, from 12.5 percent, and further increases are likely to prove unpopular among white voters, who are expected to be called to the polls in a general election this year.

The bank's governor, Gerhard de Kock said he had tightened monetary policy because of excessive growth in the money supply, the recent advance in U.S. and European interest rates, and the effect on the trade balance of the fall in the gold price, which is at its lowest level in more than two years. The metal accounts for 45 percent of South Africa's export earnings.

Soaring demand for credit in South Africa has boosted economic growth, which advanced at an inflation-adjusted 3 percent last year.

But it has also fanned inflation to 13.3 percent and pushed up imports. The nation's trade surplus shrank by half to 535 million rand ($210 million) in January from 1.26 billion rand in December.

Mr. de Kock was quoted as saying in a newspaper on Wednesday that the depressed gold price could cost the country about 2.5 billion rand in lost export earnings if it remains around $383 an ounce.

The recent, successive interest rate rises have been aimed at bolstering the rand, which has sunk to nearly 2.50 to the dollar, and at shielding a surplus on current account, a broad measure of trade in goods and services.

Pretoria has had to use its current-account surpluses to repay billions of dollars in foreign debt since 1985, when international bankers halted loans to the country amid pressure over its apartheid policy.

Mr. de Kock told foreign correspondents this month that South Africa would have to balance its domestic growth requirement in 1989 against the need to generate a a current-account surplus of between 4 billion and 5 billion rand.

The Reserve Bank's discount rate sets the cost of lending to commercial banks and determines the levels of key interest rates. In addition to raising the rate, the bank is abolishing a half-point special discount that had allowed some customers to borrow at 14.5 percent.

TRADE: *EC and Asian Nations May Face Sanctions*

(Continued from Page 1)

Association, which represents 600 U.S. telecommunications suppliers, said the American government "is serious about opening these markets."

"Carla Hills with her crowbar is symbolic of what you will see more of," he added. At her confirmation hearing as trade representative last month, Mrs. Hills said she would carry out the administration's trade policy either with a crowbar, to pry open markets, or a handshake.

Talks aimed at keeping South Korea off the list of countries subject to retaliation collapsed last Friday, when Korean negotiators failed to make concessions, specifically to open the country's government procurement process to U.S. telecommunications products.

Kim Young Kyoo, South Korea's commercial attaché in Washington, expressed "deep concern over adverse effects of any improper application of the trade act on bilateral trade and overall U.S.-Korean relations."

Confrontational or not, Mrs. Hills said that she had found that "certain" EC member states' markets were "almost completely closed," and added that barriers relate to "government purchasing practices, standards and standards-setting procedures, provision of value-added services, and, in certain cases, investment."

The report on Tuesday did not mention any specific EC countries, but West Germany and France have been identified in past U.S. trade reports.

Canada is also being watched under the new free-trade agreement with the United States, which calls for elimination of telecommunications tariffs in five years.

Although Japan was not immediately targeted, it was named as an example of a country whose telecommunications agreements would be under special scrutiny.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 22

Toronto — Feb. 22

Canadian stocks via AP

Montreal — Feb. 22

Wednesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

SPORTS

SIDELINES

Madrid Moves to Basketball Finals

MADRID (AP) — Before a sellout crowd of 12,000, Real Madrid reached the finals of the European Basketball Cup of Winners by beating Cibona of Zagreb 119-97 at the sports palace here Tuesday.

Real Madrid's Drazen Petrovic — a Yugoslav — was the high scorer, with 47 points. Cibona's high scorer was Mirko Mileceviv, with 34 points.

Real Madrid will play the finals in Athens on March 14 against the winner of the Soviet-Italian matchup of Zalguiris and Snaidero.

Ex-NFL Back Muncie Gets Jail Term

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Former National Football League all-pro running back Chuck Muncie has been sentenced to 2½ years in federal prison for selling cocaine and for perjury.

Muncie, 35, had pleaded guilty on Dec. 12 to dealing two ounces of cocaine to an undercover agent. U.S. District Judge J. Lawrence Irving on Tuesday sentenced him to 18 months for that and added another year for having lied in court Jan. 5 about his continued use of cocaine. Muncie had contended that a test registered positive because of medication he was taking for an old injury; Irving ordered another test, which was also came back positive.

Irving also imposed three years' supervised release for Muncie after he gets out of prison.

For the Record

Terry Marsh, former light-welterweight champion of the International Boxing Federation who quit the sport after being diagnosed as epileptic, has been denied a license to return to boxing on health grounds by the British Boxing Board of Control who said that Mr. Marsh faced "a greater risk than other boxers" if he fought again. *(AP)*

Polish soccer star Andrzej Rudy, who defected during a national team tour of Italy in November, has signed a two-year contract with West Germany's FC Cologne, the club said Wednesday, adding that they hoped he would become eligible to play in November despite a two-year ban imposed on him by the Polish soccer authorities after his defection following an exhibition match in Milan. *(AP)*

South Carolina reached into Division I-AA and named Appalachian State's Sparky Woods its football coach Tuesday, ending a search that began just over two weeks ago following the sudden death of Joe Morrison, the former New York Giants star. Woods, whose real name is Phillip Perry Woods, was 38-19-2 in five seasons at Appalachian State. *(AP)*

United States and Irish boxers will meet on St. Patrick's night, March 17, in Atlantic City, the USA Amateur Boxing Federation said. The U.S. team will be chosen after a camp that begins March 1 in Colorado Springs, and the Irish squad will be based on the results of the 1989 Irish National Championships, which conclude in early March. *(AP)*

The Brooklyn College women's basketball team put a stop to the longest losing streak in National Collegiate Athletic Association history by beating Concordia College, 60-54, on Monday. By losing 58 straight games, they had roared past the previous women's record for consecutive losses, 54, set by Kalamazoo College, 1979-1982. *(NYT)*

Philippe Chatrier, the president of the International Tennis Federation, has been unanimously re-elected to a record fifth term as president of the French Tennis Federation, it was announced Wednesday. A former French junior champion and Davis Cup player, Chatrier was elected president of the ITF in 1977. *(AP)*

Proponents of a tougher sports boycott of South Africa conferred Wednesday in Lusaka, Zambia, with Zambian officials and representatives of the African National Congress (ANC). The meeting followed secret talks in neighboring Zimbabwe on Sunday between the pro-boycotters and South African sports officials. The talks are to end Friday, and officials gave no details. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Tom Lasorda, the Los Angeles Dodgers' manager: "I don't think there is anybody else in this world who can be happier than me. There might be some guy in China who can tie me or something, but nobody can beat me." *(LAT)*

Boxing's Deal Man: King Is the Name, Promotion the Game

By Bill Brubaker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was billed as a World Boxing Association heavyweight championship fight. But it just as easily could have been called the Don King Family Payday.

In the white trunks, there was the champion, Terrible Tim Witherspoon, managed by King's stepson, Carl.

In the red trunks, there was the challenger, James (Bonecrusher)

Third in a series

Smith, co-managed by Carl King. Smith was a last-minute replacement for Tony (TNT) Tubbs — also managed by Carl King.

And at ringside there was Carl King's shock-haired stepfather — the one, the only — whose company, Don King Productions Inc., was promoting the show.

For more than a decade, Don and Carl King have ruled boxing's lucrative heavyweight division. Their power was plainly evident at the Dec. 12, 1986, fight at Madison Square Garden, which was won by Smith. The bout was so dominated by the Kings that Governor Mario Cuomo of New York ordered his inspector general, Joseph Spinelli, to do a little inspecting.

Spinelli found several irregularities: On the night of the fight, Carl King was not licensed to manage in New York. Neither Smith nor Witherspoon nor Tubbs was licensed to box there. And the chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, Jose Torres, approved the fight even though he believed that Carl King, by managing two boxers in the same bout, was engaged in an "obvious conflict of interest."

As a result of the investigation, Carl King was suspended from managing in New York for one year and Spinelli recommended that laws be enacted to prevent members of one family from representing both fighters in a boxing contest.

The investigation in New York state was just part of another day at the office for Don King. He once was investigated for several years by the FBI, which could find nothing to charge him with. He once was indicted by the federal government on 23 counts of tax evasion but a jury acquitted him. So when the New York State inspector general did not implicate Don King himself in any rules-bending, no one was surprised.

"There's always somebody out there starting an investigation of Don King," King's lawyer, Charles Lomax, said. "What they don't realize is that Don King is smarter than people give him credit for being. There's no way he's going to pull a fast deal."

In the 17½ years since he was paroled from the Marion (Ohio) Correctional Institute, where he served four years for manslaughter, Don King has promoted more than 200 world title fights, maintained control of the big-money heavyweight division, pioneered pay-per-view TV fights, received a gubernatorial pardon and marched to the head of his profession.

●

"I'm in the eye of the hurricane."

Don King was talking. "It ain't what I do, it's what people think I do. I'll always be in the eye, man, because it's just unheard-of for a black man to do the things I've done in this business. 'Blacks are lazy. They're lethargic. They can't rise to the occasion. They all steal and they all lie.' This is indelibly implanted throughout the nation, you know what I mean?"

"So now all of a sudden here comes a guy who's doing things that all of his predecessors — gangsters — did with intimidation and fear and coercion. I'm making things run smooth without the gun and the club and the knife. So they say, 'Something's got to be wrong.'"

It was 7:30 one morning late last fall, King was sitting barefoot in a hotel suite, and hurricane warnings were being posted all around him. In New York, Witherspoon was suing him for alleged fraud, restraint of trade and antitrust violations — charges King denied. In Texas, former heavyweight contender Randall (Tex) Cobb was alleging fraud and breach of fiduciary duty — charges King denied. In Mexico, a lawyer for lightweight champ Julio Cesar Chavez was saying that King owed his client $110,000 — a charge also denied. And then there was the Mike Tyson mess: a killer storm all by itself.

The Associated Press

Don King, his trademark shock of hair catching the light, stands behind Tyson after a championship bout in Las Vegas in 1987.

Don King was talking. Louder now: "I'm a trailblazer and a pioneer. I deal extemporaneously with whatever comes from behind the tree or under the rock, you know what I mean? I move mountains after mountains, obstacle after obstacle, impediment after impediment. I survive in a business where you've got so many daggers in your back you look like a porcupine. You know what I mean?"

So how does he really do it? King, 57 years old, delights in retelling the story of how he escaped poverty by becoming a numbers czar in Cleveland; of how as inmate No. 125734 at the Marion penitentiary he read "profusely" from the works of Kant, Hegel, Socrates and Shakespeare; of how in 1972, a year out of prison, he convinced Muhammad Ali to appear in a benefit for an ailing hospital; and of how, after that act of charity, he used "intelligent perseverance" to weather storm after storm, racist attack after racist attack, to become "the greatest boxing promoter in the world."

His critics tell another story. They describe King as a ruthless, manipulative hustler who is a legend only at exploiting the chaos that rules boxing and who, if given the opportunity, would gladly "take the fillings out from your teeth," as Bob Arum, chairman of the board of Top Rank Inc., said in a recent interview.

Arum, who is white, is King's archrival. Other criticism has come from black boxers who have done business with this 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter), 250-pound (113-kilogram) dealmaker: Larry Holmes, Bonecrusher Smith and Mitch (Blood) Green, to name a few.

And then there is Witherspoon, whose $9 million lawsuit against King and stepson Carl is pending in U.S. District Court in New York. The suit depicts King as having almost total control over the boxer's career.

"Don King is a target for lawsuits," Lomax said. "He's big and black and burly and successful and he antagonizes a lot of people. But he's one of the brightest human beings I ever met in my life. Don King works almost 20 hours out of 24. He beats his competitors with intelligence and hard work."

In his report on the New York State investigation, Spinelli recommended laws be enacted to forbid managers from handling two contestants in the same bout, promoters from signing boxers to long-term contracts and relatives from managing and promoting fighters on the same card. Spinelli expects a bill containing these recommendations to be submitted to the New York State legislature this year.

"The problem I have isn't with Don King per se," Spinelli said in a recent interview. "The problem is with the system allowing option contracts with a fighter."

Lomax said none of Don King's boxers has been denied an opportunity to work as a result of an option contract.

●

King is collapsing into his couch: "It's good business sense. It's no different than what a baseball or football team does. In baseball a team takes a kid, develops him, puts him in the majors, gives him his shot, then signs him up to this sounds-great four-year, $5 million pact. In boxing, you take a kid out of a hard-core ghetto and build him up. I took two kids — Larry Holmes and Michael Dokes — to heavyweight championships, undefeated. Nobody in the history of the sport had ever done that. And it took six years. I supported these guys for six years before they made some money. Now wash it out. Don't you think I ought to have some kind of contract that would give me a vested interest in these guys?"

Holmes, who retired after being knocked out by Tyson in January 1988, said he never had any problems with having a long-term arrangement with King. He had problems, he said, with the size of the cut he received.

Out of his first "eight or nine" championship purses, Holmes said he routinely paid 25 percent to King, 12½ percent to his trainer and 12½ percent to his lawyer. "I only got 50 percent of what I earned," Holmes said. "That's the way boxing is."

Promoters customarily earn the bulk of their profits from ticket sales and TV rights fees. King took a 25 percent cut of Holmes' purses for "consultation" or "advisor's" services, according to Holmes' lawyer, Charles Spazzini.

"Early in Larry's career, we had to make a decision," Spazzini said. "Either you let Don King take advantage of you and make a half-a-million dollars or stay away from Don King and get no fights that are above the $20,000 to $25,000 range. Because Don had all the heavyweights tied up."

●

King eventually landed what he calls "the greatest attraction in the world." Who isn't familiar with the Mike Tyson mess? The champ's trusted co-manager, Jimmy Jacobs, dies. The champ has a falling out with the surviving co-manager, Bill Cayton. The champ has a falling out with his wife, actress Robin Givens. King signs the champ to an exclusive four-year promotion contract without consulting Cayton. Cayton gets angry. King calls Cayton "Satan."

King is leaning forward: "I say this with all candor. Mike Tyson came to me like a mental and physical wreck, you know what I mean? And I have done a good job. I have been a father to this kid. And I've really helped him through one of the biggest crises of his life. And really Bill Cayton should be grabbing me and hugging me because I saved this guy."

Saturday night, Don King will be at it again, hair rising to the occasion, "the greatest promoter in the world" showing off "the greatest attraction in the world" in the sports pavilion of the Las Vegas Hilton. Tyson vs. Bruno. Although the fight is being promoted by the Hilton, Don King will never be far from the center of the ring.

Don King, softly now: "There's something that's so spiritual about me that boggles the mind. Jesus Christ said, 'I'm going to prepare a table for you in the presence of my enemies.' And He has done that. So when all these people are surrounding me — when they're at my throat — I pray. I pray and I keep on moving."

BOOKS

INFORMATION ANXIETY

By Richard Saul Wurman. Illustrated. 356 pages. $19.95. Doubleday & Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10103.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS book invites you into its pages, but once you get there, it's like quicksand. Its full title is two sentences that define a problem no reader will fail to recognize:

"Information anxiety is produced by the ever-widening gap between what we understand and what we think we should understand. It is the black hole between data and knowledge, and it happens when information doesn't tell us what we want or need to know."

The book's endorsement blurbs come from distinguished communicators like Harold Evans, the former editor of The Times of London; Vartan Gregorian, the longtime head of the New York Public Library and the new president of Brown University, and John Sculley, the chairman of Apple Computer.

Its author promises in his preface that the book is outlined in its table of contents, that there are marginal notes to expand and illustrate the text, and that you can dip into that text at any point and read it in any direction you feel like. The book's two-color print and boldly designed diagrams are inviting to the eye.

In short, Richard Saul Wurman's "Information Anxiety" is a book that you can circle at a distance or barely dip your toe in to absorb its altogether sensible message. Which is that as technology advances, it produces more information than any of us can possibly understand, so that people are made to feel anxious. The antidote to such anxiety is simply to cut down on the amount of information you try to consume.

All this takes about five minutes of browsing to digest, along with the diagrams that show, for instance, why the USA Today weather map isn't as useful as it would be if it defined the country's comfort zones instead of just its area temperatures, and the appalling news that they'll soon be sending junk mail over fax machines, printed of course on the recipient's paper.

I assumed that a book attractive enough to browse in would be a book attractive to read. So I jumped into the middle of the quicksand with both eyes. The fundamental trouble with "Information Anxiety" is that a book designed to be read in all directions does not lend itself to being read straight through in one direction. The text is repetitive, making the point three times that an acre is the size of a football field without its end zones, and making every other point at least twice.

The reasoning is often sloppy. At one point Wurman asks: "Which numbers are of real value to your life and which are pseudo-scientific cant? Has your life ever been affected by the barometric pressure or by the national debt?" Indeed it has. At another point he purports to show what a million dots look like on a page, except that when you look closely, you discover there are only 5,000 of them.

The book is also disorganized. It confuses two points of view: that of people who must learn to receive raw data (you and I) and that of professionals who must learn to transmit such data (Wurman and his ilk).

But most distressingly, the text is badly written. It splits infinitives. It consistently uses "continually" where "continuously" is called for, and vice versa.

None of this would matter greatly if Wurman weren't so convinced that such language problems can easily be solved now. As one of his own marginal notes exhorts us:

"Software now exists that can read through documents for split infinitives, passive voice, archaic or foreign words, improper punctuation, doubled words, clichés, hackneyed words, etc. The programs can then rate the document for reading levels and interest potential."

Like those stock-market advice books that appear to have been written because their authors couldn't make a living by investing, this book about understanding data reads as if it were written because its author was no good at communicating.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ADVICE on the subject of opening leads against small slams in a suit can be confusing: Lead an ace or don't lead an ace. Don't lead a singleton unless your partner might have an ace. Make an attacking lead. Make a passive lead. Don't lead a singleton trump, except when it's right. It is a difficult subject, and there are no reliable guidelines. What is right or wrong is often obscure, even in the post-mortem. Cover all the hands in the diagram except West, and select a lead after the auction shown. Then study the whole diagram and decide how you would have fared. Would other leads have done better or worse?

After a routine spade lead, South can survive by ruffing in dummy and ruffing a club. Another spade ruff and another club ruff produce 12 tricks.

A trump lead is a different story. South must try to establish diamonds, and is defeated by the bad break. But a diamond lead is more challenging. South tries the same cross-ruff, but East can rise to the occasion. The second and third round of clubs are ruffed by East, uppercutting the declarer, and West is surprised to find that the jack is promoted as the setting trick.

In real life, however, none of this happened. In a social game in Hobe Sound, Florida, West's actual choice of opening lead was the club ace. This gave South no trouble, and the only effect of East's uppercutting effort was to save an overtrick.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ K4
◇ A K J 9 5 2
♣ K J 9 7 6

WEST
♠ J 9 5 3
♡ J
◇ 4
♣ A Q 10 8 5 4 2

EAST (D)
♠ A K Q 10 8 4
♡ 10 9
◇ Q 10 8 3
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ 7 6 2
♡ A Q 8 7 6 5 3 2
◇ 7 6
♣ —

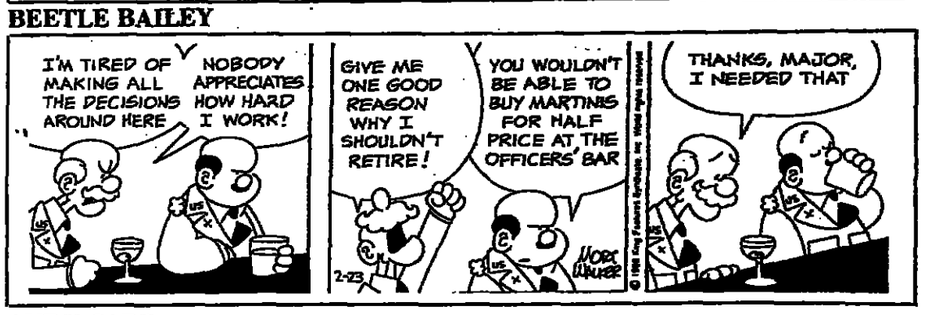
East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	4 ♡	4 ♠	5 ♡
Pass	Pass	5 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	6 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond four.

PEANUTS

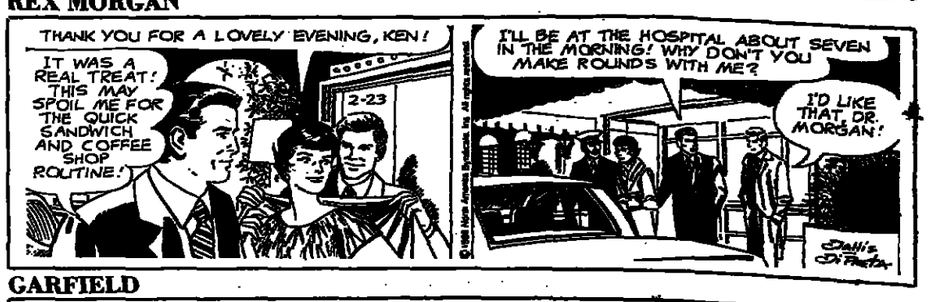
BEETLE BAILEY



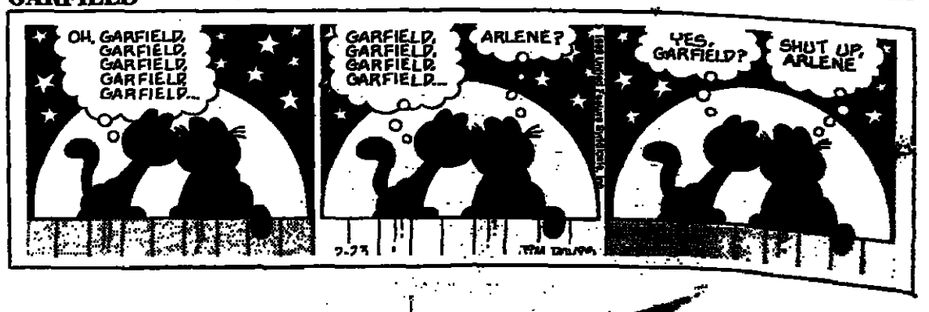
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

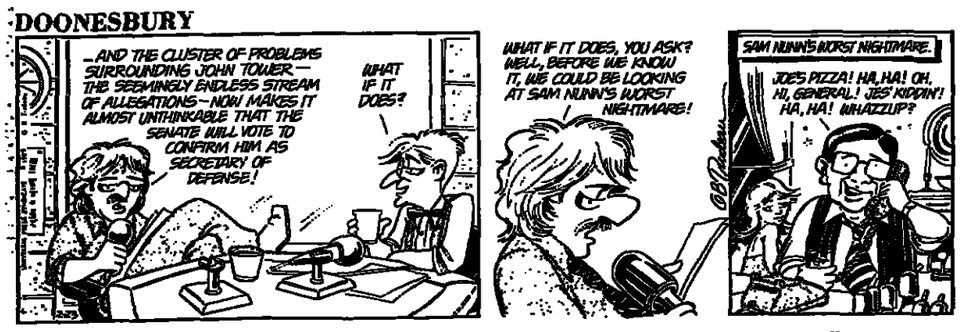
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOSUM
SHAMC
AMLAMM
LUNYUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIZE FLAME LAUNCH PLACID
Answer: How the sculptors raised money for their annual shindig—THEY ALL CHIPPED IN

BLONDIE

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Unforgettable on Skis: Stenmark's Final Year Leaves a Bold Imprint

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

In less than a month Ingemar Stenmark will celebrate his 33rd birthday, which is terribly old for a competitive skier. And this time he will stand by his decision to quit. Twice before he announced retirement, but decided to come back for another season, and then another. The last few years, Stenmark says, he has not won many races but he has had fun.

It's about time, too. For so many years after he started World Cup racing at age 16 it was all work. Teammates on the Swedish squad reported that Stenmark would joke with them — he specialized in imitating voices, mimicking the team's coaches — but nobody who followed ski racing would have guessed from his withdrawn, monastic manner that he was capable of having a good time.

"He is from Tarnaby, far in the north, with about 500 people," Torgny Swensson, the team's head coach, once explained. "If you come from a small village, it's not so easy if they throw you into this circus. At a press conference, they push three microphones into your face and they want a quick answer." Stenmark was known for his slow answers: Yes, no, maybe. He speaks four languages but his standard speech on accepting one of his many awards was: "Thank you."

"He has tried to put some protection between himself and all those who want something of him," Swensson said. "If he goes into a restaurant in Sweden and there are 20 people there, 10 want his autograph, 5 more want to shake his hand the other 5 want to take his picture. You must understand how popular he is in Sweden." For those reasons, and for tax purposes, Stenmark moved to Monaco years ago.

AP
Stenmark: The monastic Swede lives in Monaco.

Well into his 20s, he also discovered women and kept rediscovering them. Earlier this season, his longtime personal coach, Hermann Nogler of Italy, publicly complained that Stenmark was so interested in women that he was no longer capable of winning. "What a way to end his career," Nogler snorted.

And now, as everyone knows, Stenmark is ending it in style. Racing on Sunday in Aspen, Colorado, in one of the last giant slaloms of the season, he made up a deficit of 21 hundredths of a second on the first run to finish a winner. That was usually Stenmark's way: Stay close in the first run, then blaze ahead in the second. In between, when the racers went off to lunch, the others chased their nerves.

It was his 86th World Cup victory, more than twice as many as his nearest competitor, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, who has 34. Among the great skiers a decade ago, Gustavo Thoeni of Italy held the record with 24 victories.

The giant slalom was Stenmark's favorite race and, in the period before he won gold medals in the slalom and the giant slalom at the 1980 Olympic Games in Lake Placid, New York, he did not lose one for two seasons. His record of 15 successive giant slalom victories has not been approached. He was not as dominant in the slalom, although he managed to lead the World Cup standings in that discipline, too, from 1975 through 1980.

Opponents said that in the slalom, which passes through 50 gates at speeds up to 35 mph (56 kph), he could turn faster than the others because of his strength and skill. In the giant slalom, which moves at 50 mph, he invariably chose the best line of descent, so different from the other skiers' that photographers complained he was often out of focus at a gate where they had set up their cameras and successfully snapped the rest of the field. He led the circuit in the slalom from 1975 through 1981 and again in 1983; he led in the giant slalom from 1975 through 1981 and again in 1984.

□

Skill and strength were the hallmarks of a man whose handshake could hurt even through a pair of skiing gloves. As a boy in Tarnaby, Stenmark tested among the three highest Swedes (the tennis star Bjorn Borg was another) in the power of his leg muscles. He was an accomplished bicycle racer and hockey and soccer player. For years he practiced walking the tightrope on a clothesline behind his home to perfect his sense of balance.

The one race Stenmark would not enter was the downhill. "I am not afraid of the race," he explained. "I just do not have the time to practice it to do well enough in the downhill to suit me."

Concentrating on the slalom and giant slalom, Stenmark captured the World Cup championship easily in 1976 and 1977. World Cup skiing is big business, with crowds and television ratings a major part of it. After he won the first six slalom and giant slalom races in 1978 to wrap up the championship again early in the season, business fell off badly. Scoring rules were revised to restore the combined, then a paper race merging times in the downhill and slalom. The intention was clearly to keep competition alive all through the season and, less clearly, to foster a new champion.

The next year Stenmark won 13 races and finished fifth in the overall standings because of lost points in the combined. He refused to complain or to race the downhill.

To an American, that recalled the baseball player Ted Williams's insistence on hitting into what was known as the Boudreau Shift, which stacked the infield on the right side, into his power zone. All Williams needed to do, on those long-ago seasons in Fenway Park in Boston, was chop grounders down the vacant third-base line. He chose instead to hit away, to go with his power, and the choice cost him hits and batting titles. The point Williams made, as does Stenmark, was that nobody should accept a bribe to dilute his talent.

Williams ended his career with a home run, simply calling off his last few games. Stenmark will continue racing until the season ends next month in Japan. But, no matter what his results there, he, too, has gone out on top. The second run at Aspen obliterated the pall of his last few bleak years. "It's time to lead a quieter life," he said after that race, "to do what I like most: nothing." That was glib from an athlete who has said little but did it all.

It Sounds Like Spring Is Here: Whiz, Crack, Splat, Clap-Clap

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — (Parking lot) When'd you get down? What's the weather like up north? I hear it's raining.

(New York Yankees' clubhouse) Show your pass. Show your pass. Hot enough for you? The press guide isn't ready yet. We had to get Tommy John in it. Sorry, guys, clubhouse closes from 10 until after the workout. Dugout is open. Don't go on the field. New rules.

(Enclosed batting cage behind first base) Whiz. Crack. Ching. Whiz. Crack. Ching.

(Dugout) Where's my clipboard? We were all reading it, Dallas. Doesn't matter; I don't have any secrets.

(Outfield) Put your knees up to your chest. Reverse it. Sit up. Grab your ankle. Now your right one. Hips are square while you run. That's it. I'm grooming Hondo for this job. Oh, that's great.

Bucky. Bucky. Bucky.

(Stands) Hey, cold beer. Hey, cold beer. You can't sit in the aisles. Hey, cold beer.

(Reporters in dugout) Boy, Tommy John looks old running those laps. Hey, he's almost 46. I tell you what: He runs before practice and after practice, too. I bet he can run longer than almost anybody on this team.

(Sidelines) Is George here? Not yet. When is he due? Just enjoy it.

(Stands) Hey, T.J. Hey, Tommy. Hey, T.J. Hey, Tommy John. Clap-clap-clap-clap-clap-clap.

(Practice fields behind outfield) All right, listen up. Each boot will cost you a lap. Pitchers cover first base. Hey, Pat, have them warm up lightly. Splat-splat-splat-splat-splat. You gonna throw me the ball or what. Splat-splat-splat.

(Corporate jet from airport) Vroooooom!

(Manager Dallas Green) Let's go, boys. Catchers, catchers, play first base. Pitchers cover. I see a lot of mistakes already.

(Coach John Stearns) Come on, Tommy, you gotta get there in three-point-five or less.

Also heard near the not-so-secret Florida dugouts of baseball's professionals: 'Hey, cold beer. Hey, cold beer.'

(Green) That's right, Stearnsie, get right on them. Let's go. Let's go.

(Chorus) There's one right there: You didn't throw from a stretch. Runner on second. Attaboy, Stearnsie, attaboy.

Picture perfect. Picture perfect. What's the score, 2-2? There's one. You didn't look home. Oh, Charles. Oh, Charles. What happened?

Let's get a clock on T.J. See if he's getting over there in three-point-five or less.

Ooops, Al. Right up the middle. Try it again. Way to go, Al. Attaboy, Al. Al's not dumb. Vroooom!

Heads up. Heads up. (Silence) Thud. Close. Man, I hate looking up and not seeing a ball.

(Green) Pat, bunt 'em both ways. Don't tell 'em. Both ways. Don't tell 'em.

(North Carolina reunion, Catfish Hunter and Clyde King) You get any snow up your way? Any ice? It was bad.

(Reporter) Boy, John Candelaria can't move. His knee must hurt.

(Green) Come on, it's 8 to 6. You can still make a comeback. Come on, Stearnsie, give 'em the juice. That's it, 9 to 6. You guys owe me some laps. Let's go. Laps. Attaboy, attaboy.

(Two players in dugout) *Cuántos minutos más? Treinta. Quince, ayer. Sí, pero hoy, treinta.* How many more minutes? Thirty. Fifteen, yesterday. Yes, but today, 30.

(Stands) Mr. Hudson, will you please sign this? Can't, I'm tired. Please, Mr. Hudson. Don't you guys have school? Yesterday was Presidents Day, but why aren't you in school today? They're all from New York and New Jersey, Charles. They're on winter break. Mr. Hudson. Mr. Hudson. I can't.

(Main field) All right, pitchers. One swing each. Two teams. Change sides every three outs. Thirty minutes.

(Outfielder Roberto Kelly) I'm keeping my bat away from those pitchers.

(Dugout) Look at Dallas crank it up. Ooh, that's over the Sunshine State Messenger Service ad in left. Who's No. 50? Dana Ridenour. Pitched in the minors last year. Nice shot, Jimmy Jones. Andy Hawkins. Starting pitchers hit a lot in the National League. Nice try. Plink. Plock. Crack. Swoosh. Blap. Come on, run it out.

Ooh, look at that. I bet it's his hamstring. He just reached for the base and it went. Who is No. 75? Luis Sanchez. He's staying out there. Nonroster players cannot afford injuries. How old is he? Thirty-five.

Off the dugout, please. Hey, cold beer. Hey, cold beer. Hey, cold beer. They can't sign now, kids.

(Dallas Green in dugout) Well, guys, can we do it right here? How's your arm? Terrible. About what you'd expect from a 54-year-old man throwing from 60, well, 50, feet.

Regulars report tomorrow. Three B-games this year. Raffy's arm is better. Tolly's healthy. You can never have enough healthy bodies. We can't go north with 53. One thing I learned when I became a coach: your arm can take more than you think as a player.

Is that it? Great. It's been a week and nobody's ticked me off yet. Laughter.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters
Danny Jackson, right, and the Cincinnati Reds' other pitchers are put through their paces at training camp in Plant City, Florida. Down the road, the Yankees stretched and threw in similar fashion.

But for Rose and Boggs, There Seem to Be Some Sour Notes

Reds' Manager Is Summoned to New York by Commissioner

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

PLANT CITY, Florida — Pete Rose, the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, acknowledged Tuesday that he had been summoned to New York for a meeting Monday with Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner of major league baseball, and the commissioner-elect, A. Bartlett Giamatti. But none of the principals would talk about the reason for the session.

One source said the subject was Rose's gambling, but Rose denied that gambling was involved.

Rose and others involved in the meeting spoke only of "advice" Ueberroth had sought from Rose.

"He asked me to come there," Rose said. "He and Giamatti were both there. They wanted my input and advice on a couple things. I gave it to them; it took an hour; I left, and that was it."

Murray Cook, the Reds' general manager, said he didn't know the reason for the meeting, but he acknowledged: "It's a little unusual.

"If it was something Pete was called on the carpet for, we would have heard what transpired. But what it was must have been satisfactory to the commissioner."

Ueberroth declined to discuss the meeting, calling it "routine and private." He added: "There's nothing ominous and there won't be any follow through."

Reuven Katz, Rose's lawyer, who accompanied the manager to the meeting, said he and Rose would not discuss the details "at the commissioner's request."

Rose, who is in his sixth season as the Reds' manager, readily acknowledges his fondness for betting. He is known to be a frequent bettor, particularly on horses, dogs and college basketball games.

He has said he does not bet on baseball games. From time to time last season, he remarked to reporters: "I'm not supposed to gamble. They talked to me about that."

Rose is not unique in his betting at horse and dog tracks. Other baseball managers, coaches and players do it, especially in spring training, and there is no prohibition against such activity, unless it gets out of hand. The concern is an individual might suffer such serious losses that his position in the game would be compromised.

Betting on baseball games is prohibited. Anyone caught betting on a game in which his team is involved would be suspended for life; anyone betting on a game in which his team is not involved would be suspended for one year. Baseball officials are also concerned about anyone associating with known gamblers, although that is not the case with Rose.

Rose's name was most recently linked to gambling as a result of a Pick 6 payoff of $265,669 on Jan. 25 at Turfway Park, a horse track in the Cincinnati suburb of Florence, Kentucky. He has denied rumors that he was one of the betting partners involved in the payoff.

A track source said Arnold Metz, whom he described as a friend of Rose, signed two Pick 6 tickets worth $132,834 each. The source also said Rose was a frequent visitor and a bettor at the track.

[Marge Schott, the Reds owner, said she was not surprised by the New York meeting, The Associated Press reported.

["Well, we all know what's been going on," she said. "To what extent, we don't know."

[Schott said she would look into the matter. "I don't know much about it. I intend to find out. You would think, wouldn't you, that the commissioner would call an owner on something like this."]

AP
Pete Rose: 'Wanted my input.'

Bosox Star Painted As Racist in Article By Former Mistress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Margo Adams, the former mistress of Wade Boggs, the Boston Red Sox's five-time American League batting champion, tells of player racism and infidelity in an interview with Penthouse magazine.

Excerpts of the article, which is entitled "Designated Swinger" and scheduled to appear in the magazine's April issue, were printed in Wednesday's editions of The Boston Globe and the Boston Herald.

In them, Adams details what she says are Boggs's feelings about teammates and says he called star pitcher Roger Clemens "Mr. Perfect" and claimed that outfielder Jim Rice "thinks he's white."

Adams says she also had "no doubt whatsoever" that pitcher Bruce Hurst left the Red Sox for the San Diego Padres because of Boggs's affair with her.

She is quoted as saying that "any of these comments I make are going to be exactly Wade's words and how he felt about these players."

Boggs was upset that "several of the white ball players preferred black women when they were on the road," she said, adding that he told one "it wasn't good for his image to be seen with a black woman."

Boggs, reached Tuesday night through his attorney, Jennifer King, said from his home in Tampa, Florida: "I'm going to take a day and then decide if I'm going to make any kind of statement. I'm not going to dignify the story with a response right now. Basically, I've already refuted everything. I'm ready to play baseball and that's what I'm down here to do."

In Florida, where the Red Sox train, Lou Gorman, the team's manager, said the article was not likely to make him increase his efforts to trade Boggs.

Adams, who has claiming breach of oral contract, is suing Boggs for $12 million. Both parties have admitted that Adams, a mortgage broker from Costa Mesa, California, was Boggs's road mistress from 1984-87. Boggs is married and has two children.

Adams is being paid a minimum of $100,000 by Penthouse for the article, which was written by David D. Shumacher. She could make as much as $500,000, depending on sales of the issue.

Al Nero, Boggs's agent, said "it's a very sick, weak attempt on Margo's part to hurt Wade and his teammates." *(AP, UPI)*

AP
Wade Boggs: No response, yet.

Publisher Decides Not to Print Manuscript Criticizing Coach

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A book that alleged improprieties by Coach Jim Valvano and the North Carolina State basketball program will not be printed because it did not meet the publisher's standards.

Pocket Books, a division of Simon & Schuster, said Wednesday that the decision not to proceed with publication of "Personal Fouls" was made after a review of the manuscript with Peter Golenbock, the author.

Excerpts of the book, based on book jacket blurbs, were published in The News and Observer, a Raleigh, North Carolina, newspaper, last month.

The book, according to the jacket, alleged improper gifts to players and grade changes. It also alleged that a player deliberately lost N.C. State's first-round game in the 1987 NCAA tournament to avoid detection for drug use.

Valvano, who has brought one national championship to N.C. State, has denied the allegations.

"Following completion of careful pre-publication review by the editors with the author, it was determined that the manuscript "Personal Fouls" by Peter Golenbock did not meet the publishing standards established by Pocket Books," the publisher said in a statement. "Therefore, Pocket Books will not proceed with publication of the book."

"Coach Valvano is extremely gratified by the decision of Pocket Books," Art Kaminsky, the coach's attorney, said. "He's very appreciative of the care and consideration of their review of the manuscript."

N.C. State officials denied all the charges in the book, and N.C. State asked both the Atlantic Coast Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association to investigate.

An NCAA investigator spent about a week in Raleigh but there has been no statement from the NCAA.

Much of the book apparently centered around the 1986-87 season. One of that team's student managers, John A. Simonds Jr., was the primary source. Simonds apparently contacted potential writers for the book and one, Dave Kindred of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, said he rejected the project when Simonds asked for cash payments for himself and others.

Golenbock has had no comment. Simonds said in an earlier interview that he expected to profit from the book.

Valvano and university officials earlier said they would consider legal action against the author and publisher. At one point, the North Carolina Attorney General's Office, acting on behalf of the university, wrote Simon & Schuster and asked for an advance copy of the book to review material for possible legal action. That request was denied. *(AP, UPI)*

Another Finn Collects Gold At Nordic Championships

The Associated Press

LAHTI, Finland — Harri Kirvesniemi of Finland snatched the gold medal after a furious finish in the men's 15-kilometer classic-style cross-country ski race Wednesday at the World Nordic Ski Championships.

Kirvesniemi, one of the late starters in a field of 89 skiers, won the first major championship of his career by 3.3 seconds ahead of Pal Gunnar Mikkelsplass of Norway.

Some 25,000 Finnish fans went wild as Kirvesniemi crossed the finish line in a time of 42 minutes, 40.7 seconds.

Less than 10 minutes earlier, Mikkelsplass had finished his race in 42:44.0. Mikkelsplass was also runnerup in this distance in the Olympics last year in Canada.

Vegard Ulvang of Norway was third in 43:08.4, 27.7 seconds behind Kirvesniemi. Ulvang was a silver medalist in the 30K classic-style race Saturday.

Kirvesniemi, 30, has competed in international cross-country skiing for more than nine years. He has won six bronze medals in previous Olympic and world championship races.

"I've worked hard for so many years, but earlier I haven't succeeded," said Kirvesniemi. "This was the ultimate reward."

Kirvesniemi's win boosted the medal-leading total for Finland, the host nation, to four gold, three silver and three bronze.

Aki Karvonen, another Finn, placed fourth, 37.1 seconds behind.

Gunde Svan, the world's best cross-country skier in the 1980s, finished a disappointing sixth behind fellow Swede Thomas Eriksson.

In freestyle, the skier uses his long and narrow skis in a skating style.

Steelers' Webster Quits; Played in 4 Super Bowls

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Steelers center Mike Webster, the last veteran of the team's four Super Bowl victories, has announced his retirement from the National Football League.

Webster, 36, visited Kansas City last week and was considering playing for the Chiefs next season.

Webster played in a team-record 220 games and was selected for nine Pro Bowls.

Seton Hall Edges St. John's, 63-60

The Associated Press

John Morton, injured much of the season, scored all 22 of his points in the second half as Seton Hall beat St. John's, 63-60, Tuesday night in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

That assured the Pirates, 22-5 and ranked No. 15 in The Associated Press college basketball poll, of their first winning season in the Big East Conference. They are 9-5, with two games to go.

But St. John's chances of making the NCAA tournament were further lengthened as the Redmen fell to 5-8, 14-10 overall, by losing two straight to Seton Hall for the first time in 80 years.

Morton, who badly sprained an ankle early in the season, then needed 13 stitches for a cut on his left hand and, last weekend, sprained a tendon in his right hand, his shooting hand, entered the game having made just 13 of 39 shots in his last four games. He was 13 for 43 after the first half, with one of those misses a long shot he threw up while on a one-on-four break.

It made his coach, P.J. Carlesimo, scream: "Don't shoot, and pass the ball."

But in the last 20 minutes, Morton scored on two driving lay-ups, three short jumpers, seven of nine foul shots and two longer shots, one a three-pointer that gave the Pirates a five-point lead with 11 seconds to go.

"If that's a bad hand, thank God," said St. John's coach, Lou Carnesecca.

Andrew Gaze, who got 20 points, put Seton Hall ahead, 60-58, on two free throws with 2:17 to play, breaking the sixth and last tie of the half.

Jayson Williams, who led the Redmen with 25 points, missed a short jumper on the next possession. But St. John's got the ball back when Malik Sealy blocked Morton's shot with 1:24 to play, only to have Matt Brust miss on a three-point shot with 54 seconds left and Morton hit the three-pointer from the right corner.

New Orleans 83, Florida State 77: In New Orleans, Robert Hokett made three three-pointers in the final eight minutes and Tony Harris sank four free throws in the last 40 seconds to hand the No. 12 Seminoles (19-5) their third straight loss. Harris led New Orleans (16-9) with 22 points, while George McCloud got 27 for Florida State.

North Carolina 109, Nevada-Reno 86: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Kevin Madden scored 21 points and J.R. Reid and Rick Fox each got 19 as the No. 5 Tar Heels (23-5) won their fifth straight. Nevada-Reno (14-10) threw the ball away eight times in a six-minute span of the first half.

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

Dantley Rejects NBA Trade

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Adrian Dantley, obtained from the Detroit Pistons in a trade for Mark Aguirre, told Dallas Mavericks' owner Donald Carter on Wednesday that he would not join the team and was immediately put on the trade block by Carter.

Carter said he had instructed Rick Sund, vice president of basketball operations, to find another team who wanted the dissident Dantley in exchange for a first round draft choice.

"Adrian was not satisfied with the length of his contract," Carter said. "We are unwilling to change any of the wording of the present contract."

Carter told Dantley that if the Mavericks were unable to trade him for a first round draft choice in 1992, 1993 or 1994 by the NBA trading deadline, Thursday, the team would place Dantley on the NBA's suspended list.

If he fails to report to the team by that time, Dallas may continue to withhold his salary, suspend him, trade him or seek damages.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	35	17	.673	—
Philadelphia	28	22	.560	6
Boston	23	28	.451	11½
Washington	20	30	.400	14
New Jersey	20	32	.385	15
Charlotte	14	37	.275	20½
Central Division				
Cleveland	39	12	.765	—
Detroit	33	15	.688	4½
Milwaukee	32	17	.653	6
Atlanta	32	20	.615	7½
Chicago	30	20	.600	8½
Indiana	11	39	.220	27½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	32	20	.615	—
Houston	31	20	.608	½
Dallas	27	22	.551	3½
Denver	27	25	.519	5
San Antonio	12	37	.350	18
Miami	7	43	.140	24
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	35	16	.686	—
Phoenix	33	18	.647	2
Seattle	32	19	.627	3
Golden State	28	21	.571	6
Portland	25	24	.510	9
Sacramento	14	36	.280	20½
L.A. Clippers	11	42	.208	25

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Houston 33 36 24 22—115
New York 41 28 28 27—120
Jackson 9-18 3-4 23, Tucker 9-13 0-0 22; Olajuwon 13-24 3-7 29, Thorpe 11-18 2-2 24. Rebounds: Houston 61 (Olajuwon 25), New York 48 (Newman, Oakley 9). Assists: Houston 30 (Floyd 10), New York 28 (Jackson 15).

L.A. Clippers 28 28 21 22—109
Washington 31 35 22 25—123
King 15-25 3-5 33, Malone 11-13 5-6 27; Norman 12-21 0-2 24, Benjamin 7-10 7-10 21. Rebounds: Los Angeles 62 (Norman 13), Washington 48 (King 10). Assists: Los Angeles 27 (G.Grant 6), Washington 25 (J.Williams 7).

Boston 28 24 28 19—91
Seattle 17 34 31 24—96
Ellis 12-30 4-4 30, McKey 9-15 1-2 19; Lewis 9-18 5-7 23, McHale 9-18 4-6 22. Rebounds: Boston 46 (Parish 13), Seattle 61 (Cope 13). Assists: Boston 16 (Shaw 6), Seattle 22 (McMillan 13).

Indiana 31 26 17 14— 88
Milwaukee 28 30 24 34—116
Cummings 10-28 7-8 27, Humphries 7-14 5-5 19, Pressey 8-14 3-3 19; Person 7-17 6-6 20, Skiles 6-10 6-6 18. Rebounds: Indiana 50 (Smits 15), Milwaukee 53 (Krystkowiak 14). Assists: Indiana 22 (Person, Fleming, Miller 5), Milwaukee 28 (Humphries 10).

Golden State 30 32 32 28—122
Phoenix 36 34 35 24—129
Chambers 14-27 9-10 37, Horrocks 12-25 5-5 32; Teagle 15-22 6-6 36, Richmond 11-18 3-4 26. Rebounds: Golden State 52 (Teagle 10), Phoenix 57 (Corbin, Chambers 10). Assists: Golden State 22 (Garland 16), Phoenix 32 (K.Johnson 14).

Selected College Scores

EAST
Fairfield 77, Army 76
Iona 122, Holy Cross 113, OT
Seton Hall 63, St. John's 60
SOUTH
Ala-Birmingham 87, South Florida 59
N.C. Charlotte 79, W. Kentucky 73
New Orleans 83, Florida St. 77
North Carolina 109, Nevada-Reno 86
South Alabama 92, Old Dominion 81
MIDWEST
E. Illinois 95, Indiana St. 93, OT
Notre Dame 83, Dayton 66
SOUTHWEST
Lamar 76, McNeese St. 67
FAR WEST
Montana St. 82, Creighton 80

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Mike Greenwell, outfielder, on two-year contract, and Luis Rivera, infielder, on one-year contract. Signed Bill Laskey, pitcher, to minor-league contract and invited him to spring training.

CALIFORNIA—Purchased contract of Gary Buckels, pitcher, from Midland, Texas League.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Kevin Seitzer, third baseman, to one-year contract.

MILWAUKEE—Signed George Canale, infielder; Mathus Carrillo and Mike Felder, outfielders, and Jay Aldrich, Tom Filer and Doug Henry, pitchers.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed Randy St. Claire, pitcher, to one-year contract.

NEW YORK—Signed Wally Whitehurst, pitcher, to one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Doug Drabek, pitcher, on one-year contract.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Alex Cole, outfielder, to one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DALLAS—Traded Detlef Schrempf, forward, to Indiana for Herb Williams, forward, and second-round draft pick.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND—Named Lionel Taylor special offensive assistant and tight ends coach.

WASHINGTON—Signed Greg Horne, punter.

Canadian Football League

WINNIPEG—Said that Mike Riley, coach, has resigned to become defensive coach at Stanford.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Recalled Joe Paterson, left wing, Darren Turcotte, center, and Jeff Bloemberg, defenseman, from Denver, International Hockey League. Signed Miloslav Horava, defenseman.

TORONTO—Traded Chris McRae, left wing, to N.Y. Rangers in exchange for Ken Hammond, defenseman.

WASHINGTON—Recalled Don Beaupre, goaltender, and Chris Felix, defenseman, from Baltimore, AHL.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	31	22	8	70	245	222
Pittsburgh	32	23	5	69	267	250
Washington	29	24	10	68	226	210
Philadelphia	27	29	5	61	229	208
New Jersey	21	30	10	52	222	255
NY Islanders	21	36	3	45	199	249
Adams Division						
x-Montreal	40	15	7	87	240	179
Boston	26	24	11	63	208	198
Buffalo	28	27	4	60	228	233
Hartford	25	30	4	54	228	215
Quebec	22	34	6	50	211	271

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	27	26	9	63	243	246
Chicago	22	31	8	52	236	255
St. Louis	21	29	10	52	202	220
Minnesota	19	28	13	51	198	223
Toronto	20	35	5	45	184	251
Smythe Division						
x-Calgary	42	12	8	92	269	174
Los Angeles	32	23	5	69	307	261
Edmonton	30	27	6	66	261	243
Vancouver	26	29	7	59	262	197
Winnipeg	20	29	10	50	223	264

(x-clinched playoff berth)

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 0 1 1 0—2
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 1—3
Ciccarelli (31), Schreiber (2); Callander (2). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Barrasso) 17-15-6—38; Pittsburgh (on Takko) 12-12-14—38.

Winnipeg 1 2 0—3
Quebec 2 2 1—5
Podgorny (25), Sakic (22), Goulet (21), Fortier (16); Hawerchuk (32), Ashton (22), Boschman (10). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Tuomi) 6-10-9—25; Quebec (on Essensa) 12-8-12—32.

Detroit 3 2 1—6
N.Y. Islanders 2 3 0—5
Oates (14), Barr 3 (22), Yzerman 2 (55); Sutter (25), Henry (1), Trottier (15), King 2 (10). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Hrudey) 11-8-4—23; New York (on Stefan) 12-11-8—31.

Hartford 1 1 2—4
Edmonton 2 2 3—7
Metsler (22), Lacombe 2 (15), Gregg (2), Messier 3 (25); Evason (8), Hull (9), Jennings (2), Ferraro (29). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Fuhr) 13-15-6—36; Edmonton (on Llufi) 9-12-5—26.

St. Louis 0 0 0—0
Vancouver 2 0 0—2
Melnyk (3), Lidster (5). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on McLean) 5-8-8—21; Vancouver (on Millen) 9-7-5—21.

SOCCER

BRITISH FIRST DIVISION
Coventry 1, Arsenal 0
Tottenham 2, Norwich 1
Millwall 2, Middlesbrough 0
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
Greece 4, Norway 2

ART BUCHWALD

Make Mine Colonial

WASHINGTON — If all of us are going to have to bail out the savings and loan institutions in the United States (and if you don't believe it, read George Bush's lips), then we should at least have a say about which S&L we want to help. The American people would feel so much better about it if the rescue became a personal thing between themselves and the bank which went belly up.

Here is one solution: The Federal Home Loan Bank Board could set up bail-out booths similar to the Fotomat booths that develop film. Over the booths there'd be large signs listing the 100 neediest S&L cases in the United States.

Buchwald

The taxpayer would approach the booth and say to the person in the window:

"Do you have a needy S&L I can bail out today?"

"You've come to the right place. We have some in terrible shape. They're practically homeless."

"I don't want anything too down at the heel. I'd like a medium-sized one in a good neighborhood. While I am willing to bail out an S&L, I'm not prepared to go for one of those Texas banks that used to wade in crude oil and is now left to eat dirt."

"I understand," he said. "We have a charming one in Glover's Corner called 'Honest Abe' and it is quite destitute. It lost $25 million last year. We consider it a serious hardship case because the manager invested all its money in other bankrupt S&Ls."

□

"Tell me what the bank looks like."

"Does that make a difference?"

"Yes. My wife told me just before I left the house, 'If you're going to bail out an S&L today, be sure it has one of those cute, fake colonial fronts that the savings and loan industry is noted for.'"

"Let's see. 'Glover's S&L' doesn't have a colonial facade, but we have a thrift institution over in Axelrod that might do it. It has a colonial appearance with a bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton at the top of the steps, fake colonial furniture and enough red ink to float the America's Cup yacht race. Axelrod is as poor an S&L as you'll find in the United States."

"Where are the owners?"

"You don't have to worry about them giving you any trouble. They all flew down to Rio for Mardi Gras week."

"I guess those of us who have savings must give to those S&Ls which don't."

"Well said, sir. I wish everyone had your attitude about failed banking institutions."

□

"How much will it take to bail out the Axelrod S&L?"

"Several million should do it. But it isn't the money that's important. What the Bush government appreciates is that you're doing something for a private enterprise which, through no fault of its own, fell upon hard times."

"I don't suppose that I'll ever see my money again."

"Would you ask a family on relief to pay you back? So why expect a bank to return your money when it's down and out?"

"If I save Axelrod, how many more S&Ls will still be listed as 'needy'?"

"The taxpayer's guess is as good as ours. When one S&L gets off the '100 neediest' list, another one goes on. There'll never be an end to it."

"What do I get in return for bailing out the Axelrod S&L?"

"A toaster."

A Table Is Auctioned At 100 Times Estimate

The Associated Press

BRISTOL, England — A 19th-century trestle table valued at about £1,500 ($2,600) fetched nearly 100 times its estimate at an auction Tuesday. A London company, Carlton Hobbs, paid £146,000 for the French-style pedestal table after identifying it as the work of designer George Bullock, who worked for Napoléon and other rulers.

"We could not believe it when we saw the valuation," said one of the company's partners, John Hobbs. The auctioneer, Nick Ewing, said: "I was a little bit shell-shocked — it's a great deal for just a desk." The table, in need of extensive restoration, belonged to the family of furniture dealer Eddie Knee, who died six years ago.

Bugs About 'Misha': A Star on Duke Campus

By Megan Rosenfeld
Washington Post Service

DURHAM, North Carolina — It may be that Andrea Brumberger is the bravest girl at Duke University. A few others ignored the prohibitions and sneaked backstage to ask Mikhail Baryshnikov for his autograph, a few galumphed down the aisle at the end of his show to lay red roses on the stage, but only Brumberger had the nerve to walk up to him backstage, still in her costume as Jeannie the pregnant hippie from a student production of "Hair," and ask him for a date. She asked him to go to an Alpha Delta Phi sorority formal.

"I figured he'd say no, but at least he'd be talking to me while he said it," said Brumberger, a junior from New York. In fact he said he'd think it over and she should come back, and she did, and he said he couldn't go to the dance but maybe they could have a cup of coffee and talk and she should call him and arrange a time. And she said she would, but she knew she wouldn't. In truth, she found him a little hard to talk to.

For the past few weeks this booming neo-Gothic campus, the self-proclaimed "Harvard of the South" has been Broadway south. Baryshnikov, appearing in the pre-New York warm-up of Franz Kafka's "Metamorphosis," has been joined in Durham not only by his co-stars, who include René Auberjonois and Madeleine Potter, but by Neil Simon's daughter Ellen, whose first play, "Moonlight and Valentino," has been trying out here as well. Simon and his former wife, Marsha Mason, came for the opening, producer Roger L. Stevens has been in and out, and on top of all that a movie called "The Handmaiden's Tale" has been filming on campus.

But while the university seems pleased, especially the drama department, the students seem relatively sanguine. The "Misha Mania" described by a college spokesman seems mostly outside the campus, whether it's the 100 media requests to interview him (more, she noted, than for Bishop Tutu's or Ronald Reagan's appearances there) or the hundreds of calls for tickets to the sold-out play.

"The excitement is very much divided between the sexes," said student Craig Whitlock of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. "He's a babe magnet."

Yes, some students waited in line more than two hours to buy

The audiences have been respectful and generally give a standing ovation.

"Metamorphosis" tickets. But then more than 1,000 students waited in line for six days to get seats for the Duke-North Carolina basketball game.

The artists came here to find a quiet place to work and they found it. The producers wanted an inexpensive tryout in a well-equipped theater, and they — for the most part — found that. The drama teachers wanted access to professionals and legitimacy for their budding program, and have been more than pleased with the results of this, Duke's fifth pre-New York tryout.

The students? "I think most of them said, 'Oh, he's in a play, big deal,'" said one.

There is an unmistakable air of prosperity on this campus, which was founded in 1924 on the tobacco fortune of James B. Duke. New buildings, some still under construction, are everywhere. Endowment has topped $363 million. Most of the 9,700 students install private phones in their dorm rooms; many attach answering machines. More than half have cars. The seats in the 644-seat Reynolds Industries Theatre are nicer than those in a Broadway house, said some of the actors.

The biggest undergraduate department is political science, with nearly 500 majors, followed closely by psychology and economics, but Canadian studies and Greek are also available.

Generally, Duke is a conservative campus. Most students head for careers in law or medicine. Few display hallmarks of either punk or thrift-shop fashion. Pants, shirts and haircuts appear generic.

The drama department has been trying — to some extent successfully — to establish a presence, one it hopes will one day be to the theater what the Duke Medical Center is to medicine. Ten years ago, said Jack Coleman, an alumnus and a recent refugee from "Dynasty," the theater program consisted of the Branson Theatre, on an outer corner of the campus. Now there are three new theaters. In the past four years, the number of drama majors has grown from six to 35, in a course of study made intentionally demanding of time. Another 120 students major in something else but participate in the program, according to Ron Kumin, who administers it.

Artistic director David Ball, formerly of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, and Kumin are well aware of the stakes in the competitive world of higher education. It's not enough to offer a thorough academic program and up-to-date facilities; it is necessary, as Kumin put it, to "demonstrate that you are not just a drain on the university's resources."

In other words, bring in some bucks. And attention. And one sure way to do that is through celebrities, whether Nobel prize-winning economics professors or world-famous Russian émigré dancers trying out their first theatrical efforts.

Reports of Misha sightings have been scarce. He said he would attend a drama class, but didn't. He did go to the opening night gala.

He works out alone every day at a temporary barre installed backstage. He has turned down almost all interview requests.

It is not surprising that he has demanded privacy — this is his first time on a stage speaking instead of dancing, and it is a demanding role in an unusual play.

Baryshnikov plays the role of a traveling salesman who awakes one morning to find himself an insect. As he struggles to cope with his new form, his mother, father and sister move gradually from feeling some concern and shock to repulsion and a focus on their own preservation.

Director/playwright Steven Berkoff's production (which has been done elsewhere at least seven times, he said, with others, including himself and, last year in Paris, Roman Polanski in the bug role) is highly choreographic, a stylized and intensely visual performance in black and white. It is an unusual work to take to the Great White Way, especially since Baryshnikov is not showcased in any way. He wears a suit with knickers and wire-rimmed spectacles, and becomes a bug solely through body language.

The audiences, which are around 40 percent students, have been respectful and generally give a standing ovation at the end.

But the collision of great artists in a provocative work of high integrity with students seems to have inspired less excitement than one might expect. Interviews with students, both those committed to theater as a career and those who are not, produced little in the way of artistic or intellectual ferment.

"We're products of TV," said one of the more thoughtful drama majors, Ann Church, a junior from North Carolina. "We've been told what to feel, when to feel it, and when to stop. We're a generation of compromise. We are passionless; society has made us that way."

One afternoon last week Stevens and his longtime partner Robert Whitehead agreed to talk to theater students. At one point Whitehead talked about his general disappointment in current playwrights, bemoaning a dearth of universal themes and important truths, a lack of passion and political commitment, or stories that say "something about ourselves, and our world, and our planet."

A student in one corner raised his hand. "Maybe you shouldn't blame the playwrights," said Andrew Brown of Pennsylvania. "It's the world we live in. We live in a society of trends rather than ideas."

The Associated Press

Mikhail Baryshnikov in "Metamorphosis" on Duke stage.

PEOPLE

Makers of 'Mississippi' Sued by Former Sheriff

Lawrence Rainey, a former sheriff of Neshoba County, Miss., has filed a $8 million suit against the makers of "Mississippi Burning," claiming he was portrayed unfavorably in the film. Rainey, 65, who now works for a black-owned security guard service, was sheriff at the time of the 1964 slayings of three civil rights workers. An FBI investigation of the slayings led to conspiracy charges being filed against 18 men, including Rainey, who was acquitted.

□

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is the most popular Briton overseas, according to a survey in Woman's Own magazine. The annual survey found that Thatcher had displaced Diana, the Princess of Wales, as the most popular Briton in the United States, Spain and South Africa. But the princess reigned supreme in Australia and Japan. Prince Charles was No. 1 in West Germany.

□

A ballerina flings her arms heavenward and a somewhat less graceful Mayor Edward I. Koch pumps his fists into the air in a new poster series promoting the pleasures of New York. "Much of New York's cultural life remains invisible," said Mary Campbell, the city's cultural minister, about the purpose of the poster campaign. "New York and the Arts: A Cultural Affair."

□

Hassan, a luxury goods store in Geneva, says two relatives of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia still owe nearly half a million dollars for bad checks. Princess Noura Bint Abdulaziz and Prince Khalid Bin Yazid bought jewelry and leather articles in 1985, paying with checks from an empty account, a store spokesman said. Store officials made three trips to Saudi Arabia and took legal action, to no avail, to try to collect the money. The spokesman said Hassan was confident that King Fahd would have ordered the matter settled if he was aware of it, which is why the store decided to make a statement.

□

Sylvie Guillem joined The Royal Ballet in London as principal guest artist on Wednesday, leaving the Paris Opéra Ballet where she began her career. Guillem, 23, has been a protégée of the Paris company's artistic director, Rudolf Nureyev.

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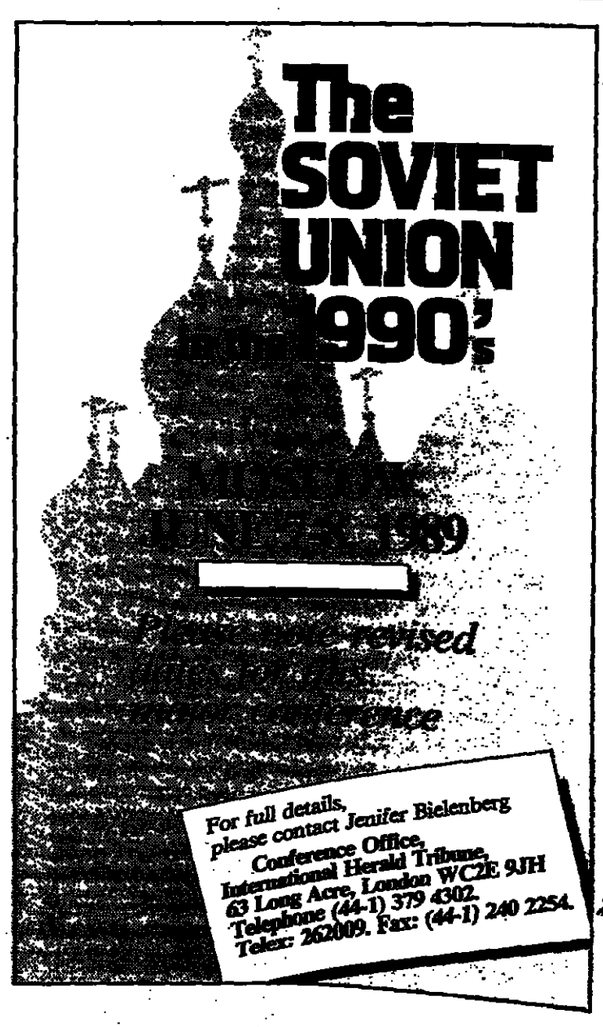

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